The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,535—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy………… As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th June, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 3,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage………… Rs. 500
Second Class passage…… „ 335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. CHUPRA, 1988 Tons, on 14th June.

BOMBAY TO MOULMEIN.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 15th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act II of 1864 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay) is, on and after this date, to be forwarded and the fees thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of be returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion o the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th June.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	536	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	23rd June.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

r Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Bhoocandas Luckmidas, and on account and at the risk of the state of the late Pranvullubhdas Tribhowandas.

A quantity of sundry grey, white and colored piece-goods, silk piece-goods, dhoties, gold and silver lace, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder.

150 superior 1st class Teak Squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

About 150 tons of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A double barrelled breach-leading rifle, by Graham, of London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 Cases Turkey red sarries.
2 Bales Bafts.
7 „ Grey Dhooties.
3 „ Grey Shirtings.
5 bales grey T. cloth 5 lbs.
1 case Brass Sheets 10 by 14.
5 Cases Provisions.
1 „ Calf Skins.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdoolhusun.

1-5 5 Cases 250 Gross Black Lead red colored Pencils.

On account and at the risk of Dyal Nursey.

D N 4157 } 2 1 Case Colored and White Cotton Cordroy.

On account of the underwriters.

C M & Co—D—11—1 bale woolen, ex s s. Teheran.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Colabo Company's Godown, near the Prince of Wales Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of the French Consul and on account of the concerned—

V and Co. 76 N O } 50 bales damaged new Oomrawuttee cotton.

V and Co. 77 N O } 50 „ „ „ „

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1879.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. leanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; or at the arsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ Notice.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

[COPYRIGHT.]

SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE,
32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.

The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of Dr. Lalor's Prospectus (published A.D. 1864), and four of his Testimonials, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus) sent post free.) The genuine Phosphodyne bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency;—Treacher & Co., Limited; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; R. Robertson, Ceylon; O'Hara, Bangalore; Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai and all Medicine Vendors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIRD LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE New Clyde-built Steamer FLAMINGO, 1,852 Tons register, classed 100 A 1, will be despatched on or about 24th instant for HAVRE and LONDON, and has splendid accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers at moderate rates. For passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of BED and PILLOW CASES.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Bombay and Poona, at 1 p. m., MONDAY, 16th June 1879.

Forms of Tenders, Schedules, and further particulars can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 11th June 1879.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Public and Traders concerned, that Government intend very shortly to issue an Order PROHIBITING the IMPORTATION by SEA into the PORT of BOMBAY of DYNAMITE or other preparations of NITROGLYCERINE; and that materials of this class will not be allowed to be imported after the date of the issue of such Order.

W. R. PRATT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay Custom House, 10th June 1879.

FOR SALE,

A FEW hundred feet of CAST IRON PIPES of the following sizes:—

9 Inch Diameter.
12 „ „
18 „ „
24 „ „
26 „ „

Also a few 24 Inch bends and several T Pipes from 9" by 3" to 24" by 4." Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1879.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on THURSDAY, the 12th of June 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting a Petition to the House of Commons praying that the Western Rajpootana Railway—particularly that part of it between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur—be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of COTTON BALES or other PROPERTY RECOVERED within the limits of the Port of Bombay during the STORM of the 23rd, 24th and 25th of May last, now lying unclaimed at several Bandars, should APPLY at the Office of the undersigned, where a Register of the same can be seen, and delivery granted, on PAYMENT of the SALVAGE CHARGES for the same.

Failing application the said Cotton Bales and other property will be SOLD by AUCTION in accordance with the provisions of Section V. of Act. XIII. of 1878.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 12th June 1879.

THE FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES

WILL RELIEVE NERVOUS OR BILLIOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES!!!

NEURALGIA and Exhausted Mental Power from hard work find most decided and immediate relief. If you find yourself dull and are threatened with a headache upon rising in the morning, whether induced by excessive eating, drinking or other causes, a few minutes' application will relieve you.

They positively remove Scurf and Dandrif, prevent Falling Hair and Baldness, while promoting a healthy and vigorous growth of the Hair. It will always be found most efficacious, in those distressing headaches peculiar to Ladies.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.
(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,906	doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,636	do.
L. Roederer	13,469	do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478	do.
Heidsieck and Co.	5,401	do.
Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin	2,712	do.
Giesler and Co.	1,960	do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts………… Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints………… 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(NO. 21.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
BUOYS OFF CARWAR HARBOUR (SEDASHIGAR).

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, that the danger buoys marking the rocks off the entrance to Carwar harbour have been washed away.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 31st May 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts Nos. 242, 2737, 826, and 827.

Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, pages 101 and 102.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15 and 15A.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ARMY, CIVIL, AND GENERAL AGENTS, AND BANKERS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates—and by Telegram if necessary.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Notes, payable at Home, cashed.

Government Currency Notes of any circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

Current Accounts opened and Interest allowed thereon, and no Commission charged.

Fixed Deposits received on liberal terms.

East India and other allowances drawn free of charge in London and India.

Advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold.

Telegrams sent Home at reduced rates by means of Private Code.

Orders executed for every description of goods, from Stocks here, or from England at wholesale prices, to be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c.

Passages booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Sovereigns, Bank of England Notes, and Drafts payable at Home supplied.

Passengers met on board-ship in Bombay and England.

Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight, and insured if desired.

Telegrams have immediate attention.

Personal, Financial and Agency business of any kind conducted.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS are respectfully informed that our Steam Launch Empress will be laid up during the monsoon. GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS or COMPANION by a Lady. Highest references. Address "BETA," *Observer* Office, Colombo, Ceylon.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a MANAGING ASSISTANT to advance Rs. 2,000 Cash. Salary Rs. 50. Apply by letter to A. Z., care of this paper.

A SPLENDID Telescope Dining Table for sale. For particulars apply, within a week, to C. M. Hathy-daroo, No. 20, Sheikh Abdool Rahman Street, Paedhonee.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. KANGRA VALLEY (Tea) MIXTURE Re. 1-4-0 per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.…… Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. …… „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

SPECIAL TEXTURES FOR TROPICAL WEAR.

Unequalled for Quality and Price.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanised Cambric Coats, Light and Durable, a very useful Garment	10	8
Thin Drab Vulcanized Nainsock, the Lightest Coat made that will resist heavy rain	15	0
Stout Soft Twilled Cambric, recommended to those who are daily exposed to rough weather.	20	0
Fine Drab Cambric Double Texture, very Light and Durable, the Waterproof Solution being placed between two clothes, it cannot stick or melt when rolled up roughly	25	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," the best Waterproof that can be obtained, made of Stout Twilled Cambric Double Texture; it cannot stick, melt or tear, and will resist for hours the heaviest weather	30	0
Inverness Capes, Stout Drab Twilled Cambric, useful for Riding or Driving	25	0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	40	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets	4	12
„ „ Leggings	4	12
Waterproof Sheeting, Stout Twilled Cambric, any length cut. ……72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Brass Eyelets fitted at ……per doz.	3	0

Mofussil Orders—To save delay chest and height should be given.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with… Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 63, Cumballa Hill.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England;

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12 per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints	„ 3 0 „	„ 7 doz.
Hogsheads	„ 60 0 per hhd.	
Kilderkins	„ 30 0 per kild.	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

FISSE THIRION & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS celebrated wine so largely in demand in Calcutta is to be obtained from us at Rs. 40 per doz. qts. and Rs. 44 for two doz. pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

WHITE.	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Neszmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868.	„ 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	„ 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	„ 13	„ 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	„ 16	
Karlowitzer 1868	„ 16	
Erlauer, 1868	„ 16	„ 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	„ 19	„ 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
10 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
13 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Hungarian Wines, Red and White.
10 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

ASHTON AND COMPANY,
HOUSE PAINTERS,
GILDERS,
AND
DECORATIVE ARTISTS,
42, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.
FIRST FLOOR,
Rs. 150.

These terms include
Apartments, Board, Attendance,
Ice, Baths and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, May 27, 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a large commodious airy furnished BUNGALOW, situated at Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, either for four, six, or ten months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES has THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS in Bombay as a Merchant and Commission Agent, the name of the firm to be

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED ACTING AGENTS of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
1, Bruce Line, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the "UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY of CANTON."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED TEMPORARY SECRETARIES to the "BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 10th June 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AFTER the 30th instant, the CORPORATION will NOT ISSUE DRAFTS on the UNION BANK of LONDON and BANK of SCOTLAND, LONDON, at a longer term than 4 months' sight.

By order of the Directors.

R. D. CAIRNS,
Pro. Agent Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Apply to S. W. B., General Post office, Bombay.

A double Acting Pneumatic ICE MACHINE with Congelators, 4 Decanters, 2 Ice Vases, &c., in thorough order as good as new. Price Rs. 200.

D. B. C. F. 8 BORE DUCK GUN, G. WATSON & Co., quite new, with ante-recoil heel plate in case, with apparatus complete. Price Rs. 300.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
M ADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROKKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London. W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco,

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F		Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.	
F F		11-8 do	do.
F F F		12 do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do	9	do.
F F F	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
F F	do	10	do.
F F F	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay.

JUST READY. NEW EDITION.

THE POCKET
PENAL, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, AND POLICE CODES.

ACTS XLV. of 1860, X. of 1872, XI. of 1874, V. of 1861, VI. of 1864, XXXI. of 1867, and XXVII. of 1870.

Price Rs. 4, post free, Rs. 4-4.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DHOND and MANMAD STATE RAILWAY has been RE-OPENED for Local Coaching, Booking only between Dhond and Ahmednagar and between Manmad and Godaverry station on the north bank of Godaverry.

Passengers from Dhond to Ahmednagar will be conveyed from the former station to the north bank of Bhima by Tonga and boat starting from Dhond about 12 Noon and arriving at Nagar at 4-15 p.m. The Up Train from Nagar to Dhond will start from the former station at 8-50 a.m. and Passengers will arrive at Dhond about 1 p.m.

The Up Train from Manmad will start at 6-10 a.m. and arrive at Godaverry station at 8-45 a.m. The Down Train will leave Godaverry at 9-30 a.m. and arrive at Manmad at 12 Noon.

No Goods Traffic will be accepted for the present.

Certain Extra Charges will be levied on Passengers crossing the Bhima River. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Dhond and Nagar Station Masters, or to the undersigned.

W. J. CHAMBERLANE,
Traffic Superintendent, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
Ahmednagar, 3rd June 1879.

INTELLIGE

351,000 ... 4,178,400 3

don yesterday, Reuter ate messages we learn

Meeting of the Directors this afternoon no change official rates of interest an

—Owing to the lower quot London the Market opened a quiet feeling at yester ns. On receipt of teleg wever, advising greater ness nks advanced their buyin selling . all round, and at the cl further r. -32d. to 1-16d. is quoted fair amoun business was done d the morning, but in the afternoon usual disposition was shown to await result of Council drafts before oper further. The general expectation seem be that the average rate will be 1s. 7¾d., in which case we may look for a fu recovery here. It would be no matter surprise in fact if a considerable rise took again, as it seems evident the rapid drop last few days was scarcely warranted wit German Government still out of the Mark sellers of Silver. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 11-16d. per
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7 15-16 to 1s. 8d.
Credits, 8 " " ..1s. 8d.
Documents, 8 " " ...1s. 8 1-16d.
France 3 " " ...2·10½

On Calcutta we still quote demand draft ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again recovery of ¼ per cent. Fours we now quot Rs. 92¾ to Rs. 93; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. New, Rs. 98.

The SHARE MARKET remains quiet in extreme and there is next to nothing doi Bank, Land, and Press shares are all altered, and in Spinning and Weavi although there are some few fluctuations, th are more nominal than otherwise. We quote a advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 25 in Hydrabad, while there is a decline of Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Soonderdass and Rs. 25 in Sholapur.

COTTON has been in rather more request to-da owing to the somewhat steadier accounts fro Liverpool, and purchases to the extent of abo 1,500 bales are reported for export, chiefly Dhollera descriptions and at a reduction of Re. to Rs. 2 per candy from yesterday's quotation European sellers are not anxious to do busines but native dealers are more willing seller stocks to a fair extent having accumulated durin the past fortnight. The arrivals here yesterday were 6,260 bales, making 23,010 bales for th six days. We quote now :—

Good Ginned Broach	.........Rs. 250	per candy
Good Omra	.... " 240	"
F. G. F. do	.... " 233	"
G. F. do	.... " 227	"
Good Dhollera	.... " 236	"
F. G. F. do	.... " 231	"
G. F. do	.... " 226	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, but on the whole steadier. For Liverpool by steam 25s. is the quotation but shippers decline to do business at the rate. By sail the rate has been advanced to 20s., there being only one iron ship on the berth. For Havre by steam there is still some enquiry at 31s. 3d. is quoted. For Marseilles and Genoa relets are offering at 27s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain dull and unchanged. The off-take in the bazaar is limited and to do business of any extent a reduction from nominal quotations has to be accepted. Local Goods are quiet at unaltered prices, Yarns dull and tending downwards.

COALS continue unchanged, no fresh business to arrive having been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	9 do	650
National Bank of India	37,[illegible]	£20	£12-10	6 do	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	870
Albert Ginning Co.	300	500	all	18 p.ct	300
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	401
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	18 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	90 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	275
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mutual Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	395
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	625	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,600	1,000	30 p.s.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct	65
Bhowrugger M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	600
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	50 p.s*	710
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	11 p.s*	[illegible]
Broach Mills	1,800	250	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	800	2,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	2,000	all	80 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	50 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	270
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all		330
Fleming S. and W. Co.	5,750	500	all	45 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s*	825
Hindostan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	765
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	...	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	610
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	545
Madras Spinning	400	1,250	all	Nil	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	25,000	50	50	...	5
Maneckjee S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,085
Morarjee Spinning	1,545	1,000	all	30 p.s*	825
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	2,000	..	..	155
National S. and W. Co. of India	350	1,000	all	35 p.	700
[illegible] S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	—	nominal
[illegible] Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	...	do.
[illegible] S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	581
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	[illegible]	825
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	500
Soonderdass Spinning	600	1,000	all	75 p.s.	550
Do. do. † Shares	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	510	1,000	all	22 p.s.	480

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	795
Frere Land and Fort Co., Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p.s.	300
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,800
Bombay Fire Insurance	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,800
Glass Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	56
Ice Manufac- Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	120
Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	350
and Shipping Kurrachee, Ld.		300	300	15 p. s.	265
Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
of Wales Insurance Company	250	5,000	1,000	75 p.s.	300
ker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
cher and Co.	1,300	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th June 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,583	0	0
Merchandise	1,31,246	0	0
Telegraph	581	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,91,316	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,054	0	0
Merchandise	1,02,866	0	0
Telegraph	569	0	0
Other Receipts	3,019	0	0
Total Rs.	1,54,548	0	0
Increase Rs.	36,768	0	0

G INTELLIGENCE
F PASSENGERS BY SEA.

A, 761 tons, Captain G. Pilot, sailed hant Point, in ballast.

Co.'s s. s. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Cap-, sailed yesterday for Vingorla, in

Co.'s s.s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Caprrived in harbour yesterday from s, with a general cargo and Mr. ck passengers.

N. Co.'s s. s. MAHARATTA, 504 tons, ll, arrived in harbour on the 10th a Africa Coast and Zanzibar, with d 16 deck passengers.

ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, Captain H. harbour on the 10th inst. from with a cargo of 986 tons coals. The to Messrs. B. and P. S. N. Co.

Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain yesterday for the Persian Gulf via a general cargo and the following M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. oola bin Mola Raza, Hajee Seedick, llay Mahomed, and 65 deck passen-

ARRIVALS.

	Commanders.	From.
	Carter	Cardiff, May 10.
	Russell	Natal, Apr 23.
	Sharp	Calcutta, May 16.
	Harding	Liverpool, Mar 13.
	Smith	Liverpool, Mar 22.

DEPARTURES.

	Commanders.	Destination.
	Russell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Henderson	Vingorla.
	Pilot	Elephant Point.

ALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

...Haselwood ...Southampton, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

mora.
lus.

PASSENGERS.

alter Osmond, Capt and Mrs Jenkins, ant, Mr and Mrs Cellarman, child and vants, Mr Beer, Mr Songley and servant, pton.

ADRAS.

AL OF PASSENGERS.

om Calcutta :—From Masulipatam—

m Rangoon :—From Rangoon—Lieut Lieut Porter, Lieut Standen, 2nd ieut Maxwell, Captain Johnston. From and Miss Pundt.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

ROM LIVERPOOL.

earthenware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

nseed oil and 3 bales wall paper, Abdool cases soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and , Cowasjee Brothers ; 39 cases matches, ; 40 cases gin and 35 cases old tom, jee ; 38 cases eau de Cologne, Bell,

Eduljee Bazonjee.
ey, C Boun-vialle and Co.
dawater bottles, Bomanjee Manockjee s stationery, Surufally Moosabhoy.
ment, Noorbhoy Boodabhoy ; 25 cases Tyebally ; 17 cases glassware, Jaffer

cine, Rogers and Co ; 2 cases saffron, A C 2 cases saffron, E F Kotharey ; 2 cases ee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 2 cases dye, L

nseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee ; 25 casks btoolally Sumsoodin ; 60 cases matches, boy.
dy, D P Batha and Co.
brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

mbollams, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 94 Soonderjee.
Pelly and Co ; 293 cwts myrabollams, ; 422 cwts myrabollams, Ruttunjee Ma-

Govindjee Moolhowjee ; 50 bales cotton, ; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Sowcund Lalladhur and Co ; 45 bales boo ; 75 bales wool, Lalloobboy Hurriton, Lalladhur Pragjee ; 150 bales cotton, wandas ; 5 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, W and A bales wool, Chunderbau Cotra.

FOR LONDON.

C H B Forbes and Co ; 16 bales cotton, Co ; 17 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy B horns and 2 bales skins, Esmall Peerans and 2 bales tiles, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbber, Visram Trivutsey ; 53 bales coir famoms and 159 packages coffee, P and

rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

tton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

horns, Frauquet and Co.
ton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
eedler, Macdonald Mackenzie and Co ; and 70 bales cotton, Frauquet and Co ; bales cotton, Rallier, Singer and Co ; Volkart Brothers ; G Macleady and Co ; Khambatta.

FOR VENICE.

tton, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

offee and 25 hogsheads cocoanut oil,

FOR GENOA.

Rallier, Singer and Co.
ton, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

horns, C. J. Khambatta.

FOR MARSEILLES.

, P. and O. S. N. Co.

ICAL OBSERVATIONS.

OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

, 12th June 1879.

at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

32 deg. Fah .... 29·760
.... 85·1
.... 79·3
.... 77·8
.... 77·6
he whole sky clouded ·81, ·82
of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 88·6
do. (read at 10 a.m.) .. 81·0
ind ....WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
s hours........................ 318
.... 0·02
uch .... 0·53
ent .... 5·79

OURT.—June 12.

orable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FINAL JUDGMENTS.

—Eumjee Lutchmedass and anothers vs Jee Petit—Craigie L and O.

[illegible] COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy Daroowala vs —J C Camu.

LONG CAUSES.

—E Lathem and others vs Hurukh—Smith and F—Part heard.

L B and M Bani vs M DeSouza and n H & d

hir Khoosroo Kom vs Hajee Mahomed het—Craigie L and O.

Anna Catherine Proctor vs Thomas matrimonial Jurisdiction.

mueshdass Juramdass and another vs nd others—Shah and W.

Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee Smith and W.

F—Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Kheshwara mujee Vunesakur and others (settled.)

norable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

der Sec. 428 of Act X of 1877.

ment Bobie vs Morena Fackeerjea.

jee Megtijee vs Shaunjee Ludha and

ilton vs The B I S N Co.

earing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

C—Dossa Kirpal vs Mahomed Ghous son and F—Part heard.

i vs Jaitha Lalje—Hearn, C and L.

ga Mahomed Tucker and others vs —M H Khan.

—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Ourhers—P and W and M M Munshi.

urable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

earing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

eejbhoy vs Hajee Cassum Joosub- eard.

Thacker Pragjee Daval vs Lukhmiher—Shapoorjee and T.

—Dadabhoy Nathoo vs Morarjee —A F Turner (settled.)

ker Bhimjee Canjee vs Thucker and others—Smith and F.

rvahoo vs Lukhmidass Narron—

NTELLIGENCE.

F INDIA ORDERS.

India, June 7.)

resign the Bengal Civil Service,

Forests of the Tenasserim Circle in addition to his own duties, to the Pegu Circle.

ssistant Conservator of Forests, to Oudh.

, Assistant Engineer, British posal of the P W Department.

cer, Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo, he Military Department.

DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, is allowed

, is allowed privilege leave for

RESIDENCY.

mmissioner, Hyderabad Assigned se Court, Khamgaon, has been Europe.

STATE RAILWAYS.

gineer, is granted six months'

gineer, is posted to the Western Section.

Engineer, is transferred from Northern State Railway.

DEPARTMENT.

June 1879.

admitted to the Bengal Staff t. Officiating Squadron Officer 1868.

Staff Corps, employed in the

oil over them and set fire to them, hoping, as he said, "that the fire would soon be put out, "and that when my superiors found out that "books had been burnt they would assume "that these would be the books that were "wanting from my stock." When asked what that had to do with the conflagration at the Visram Bag, he had ready at hand the same theory which had already been industriously promulgated in the native press, that the second building was set fire to merely to distract attention from the first. But independent of the utter improbability that, an incendiary who merely wished to hide the discrepancies existing in his accounts, would undertake the further trouble and the risk of proceeding to another large public building half a mile away to set fire to it also, there is the knowledge to guide us in estimating the truth of the story that the statement regarding the eight years during which he alleged his accounts and stock had not been inspected is not true. In short, the whole confession is not worth even a moment's attention, and that it is a concoction suggested from outside is as clear as midday. What, for instance, about the subsequent attempt to set fire to the Fudke's palace, and the other fires that for a short period almost nightly lit up the city of Poona? We repeat that the evidence produced at the trial does not explain in any way, nor does it help us much towards a solution of the question. The only part of the confessions worth anything in our opinion is that quoted above, in which the younger Brahman referred to the seditious meetings held in the Moolidass Temple, where youths, "more or less educated," used to collect to spout treason and to plan incipient rebellion. That many such meetings have been held in Poona during the past few years we have not the slightest doubt, and from them we believe has resulted in great measure not only the incendiaries, but also the dacoiting movement that has recently been disturbing the country.

We would refer our readers to the telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the Secretary of State read out in the House of Commons on May 22nd and reproduced in our columns yesterday. Sir Richard Temple, in describing the position to the Home Government, said that the dacoits were hillmen of a hardy and daring character, that they were organized in two or three gangs, and were led by one or two educated persons; that the fires in the city of Poona were directed against two old Maratha palaces used by the British for public purposes, and that the object the incendiaries had in view was probably to annoy Government. In conclusion, he said that no local reason for the dacoits had been shown to exist, and that there was no *sign whatever of agrarian trouble*. The words we have italicised in our opinion require particular attention, for from a true estimate of their meaning may we be led—as we showed on a former occasion—to understand aright the causes which have brought about these disturbances. Let us repeat again that the men of which the dacoity bands are composed, have not been driven to robbery through distress, oppression, or dissatisfaction with Government enactments, and very great harm may result from the persistent manner in which that idea is being circulated abroad. The ryots themselves, we say, have not one of them taken to rebellion or robbery—only some three hundred of the purely criminal classes of the country have done so, instigated thereto, we have not the slightest doubt, by a lot of intriguing rascals at Poona who, as the Governor remarked, had the sole object in view of annoying Government. The pity is that these miscreants should have so far succeeded that even the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* was led to telegraph to that journal that agrarian distress and the Licence Tax were at the bottom of the movement. We have good reason to hope, however, that the day of reckoning is not far off, and that the prime movers both in the fires and in the instigation of the dacoits will be unearthed sooner or later. That is a question upon which Government should make up its mind not to be defeated and the enquiry ought not, and must not be dropped until the whole matter is satisfactorily cleared up. Incalculable harm will result if it should once be established that under a British rule a plot like that which lit up the two Poona palaces can come to a head, alarm the public mind, and go unpunished. Once and for all those who are implicated must, we repeat, be taught that it is very dangerous to break British laws, and they must learn that those laws make a very distinct difference between talking sedition and active treason. We have not yet by any means heard the last of the Poona fires.

WITH reference to our remarks yesterday upon the discussion now proceeding in Bengal as to who is to blame for the mismanagement and for the undue costliness of the campaign in Western Afghanistan, a correspondent writes to us as follows :—"Here is a small sum. Two officers leave Dadur for Quetta with two servants and one camel driver, an officer's baggage allowance being altogether two maunds. One camel carries four maunds, hence the two officers referred to are allowed only one between them. But the Bolan Pass for eighty miles or seven marches is quite unsupplied with food which must be carried for five men for seven days. So accordingly one if not two camels extra must be sent. Let it be one. Then we have five men and two camels, but if we do not carry forage in bulk for the latter they will starve, so another two or three must be sent to carry food for themselves as well as for the original five men and two camels. So our friends start off with five camels instead of one." This, our orrespondent says, he saw himself, and he leaves t to be imagined what the incident meant hen applied to a regiment or an army. t simply meant that the wretched beasts ad to go the whole seven days without food, nd that how any of them survived at all is a nystery. Besides the 30,000 camels and 11,000 ullocks supplied to General Stewart's column y the province of Sind, at the very least 2,000 camels left Multan and Mithankote r the front, and what has become of that total ast array is the query which neither the eneral himself nor his commissariat officers are le to answer. In the interests of the service would be as well, we would submit, if the oceedings of the enquiry now about to be ld into the matter were made public, otherse it will be said that an attempt is being ade to screen the offenders from public notice.

NGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 23.

[illegible] several letters referred to Egyptian tters, but as it is understood here that you in ia hold very strong opinions on the subject England's duty in the case and take a keen rest in the fate of Egypt as bearing on India, ake no apology for reverting to the topic. Egyptian crisis has, in fact, at present reach a very delicate point, for it actually threatens reate a serious estrangement between Eng d and France. It must be remembered that r since the Mephistophelian Bismarck threw a hint to England to annex Egypt, the nch have felt a revival of the old jealousy of *fide Albion*—which was precisely the result marck desired to produce; and although this ousy was for the time allayed by the frank peration of the two Cabinets in the attempt ntroduce European Ministers into Egypt, it slumbered. What was worse, the Khedive, is in his own way as astute as Bisck, knew that the jealousy could easily aroused, and this encouraged him to the *d'etat* which sent Mr. Rivers Wilson to the t about. In this sinister calculation events quite come up to his views, for no sooner the snub administered to the two Govern ts made it absolutely necessary that some g should be done than discord began the point what that something should The English Cabinet, influenced by the ions of Mr. Vivian, the Consul, who [illegible] stance at first, to be followed, if need were, ore decided measures; the French Governwas disposed to accept the offer of the n, and turn out the Khedive at once. The [illegible] was that for the sake of the *entente cor* [illegible] compromise was concluded and a strong nstrance sent with a hint that something worse would follow if the advice was not accepted. The Khedive has taken no notice of this forcible-feeble style of intervention, and the question now is, what is to be done next? At this point the discord sets in. The French Government logically argues that, having gone so far, the two Governments must go farther; that to put up with the contemptuous disregard of their advice shown by the Khedive would not only be fatal to their moral influence in the East, but would seriously injure the interests of their own subjects, since Ismail Pasha, once secure of immunity, would only rule Egypt to benefit himself and to plunder the bondholders, particularly since he has been assured over and over again by leading English newspapers that he may do so with perfect safety. On the other hand, our Cabinet has had so many foreign troubles on its hands that it is sensitively anxious to avoid another, and, moreover, it dreads an intervention on behalf of bondholders in one country which would be quoted as a precedent to justify intervention in another. So Lord Salisbury is inclined to temporise, but at the same time to make believe that he is doing a good deal by keeping up a quiet pressure on the Khedive through Mr. Consul Vivian, in the hope that improved administration will result, from which England will derive some credit. This is not a very manly or straightforward policy, and it does not suit the French, who look upon the Egyptian ruler as irreclaimable, and would like either to depose him or to tie his hands with European Ministers. So there is for the moment a deadlock, and the leading Paris journals lament the "estrangement" between England and France, laying all the blame on the former, whose foreign policy, they declare, no other State can depend upon for two weeks in succession. They also threaten that if England does not join in action of a strong kind, France will act by herself. This is the serious feature in the situation. If mutual jealousy produced no worse result than inaction it might not matter much; but the French will not be inactive; they will interfere and vigorously, too, even if they should have to appoint officials all over the country. How should we like that, with the Suez Canal and the railways to keep open, and the neutrality of Egypt to be upheld? We should not like it at all, and hence everybody feels that intervention is only a [illegible] probably of a very short time, [illegible] have already wasted so much. Neither country can allow the other to be predominant in Egypt, and yet they must both exercise a certain authority and control if the country is to be preserved from anarchy. When, therefore, papers like the *Times* and *Standard* speak of the irritation in France as merely ephemeral, and likely to give place on cool reflection to a more friendly tone, they forget that it is not a matter of newspaper writing but of action. The French are vehement because they know that intervention must come from them if not from others, and they would rather have England acting with them than counter-working their ends afterwards. If we hug ourselves in complacent satisfaction at escaping the trouble of interference now, that only means that we shall have to do something after the French have set the example, whether we like it or not.

There has been a little more life in the silver market this week caused by the news which is supposed to be official, that the German Government will sell no more of their demonetised coin at so low a price as 50d. or 50⅛d. At the latter price silver was wanted early in the week, and as there was none in the market about £40,000 was purchased from the agents of that Government at 50⅛. Subsequently, however, it was understood that no more silver would be sold from Berlin, and the remarks Prince Bismarck let fall at his weekly *soirée* on Saturday were thought to support this conclusion. The Chancellor did, in fact, say that he objected to selling any more at present, but whether this was merely meant to give a fillip to the market is doubtful. At all events it is not quite certain that the German Government will sell no more. Much will depend on the fate of the India Loan proposals in the House of Commons. If they pass, and an arrangement is thus made to advance £7,000,000 to India, the Berlin authorities might fix their limit at 52d. or even 53d. with every chance of getting that figure for a considerable amount, for it must never be forgotten that beyond the German supply there is really not much silver in the market. You will, however, have seen before this letter reaches you that the Indian financial position has been debated this year with unusual earnestness in Parliament. I never remember an occasion when more interest was excited, or when there was greater unanimity in affirming the paramount necessity of retrenchment in most items of public expenditure. The result of this is, that while the Government will now get their loan bills passed, it will only be because they have promised to be very chary in using the powers entrusted to them. Such an arrangement will prevent any rampant rise in silver, while it relieves both Governments from a position of considerable embarrassment.

As might have been expected from the news of the German decision, not only is silver higher, but the Council Bills have also improved. Silver is this afternoon 52⅛ per ounce, and the Bills on Wednesday went at 1-7⅛, which is a rise of ⅛ in the week. Rupee paper has benefited in proportion, the Four per cents being now 74⅛ and the Four-and-a-half per cents 78⅛ to ⅜.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to be held on the 5th proximo an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be recommended and the report to 30th March presented.

A committee of Oriental Bank shareholders who had been invited by the directors to confer with them as to the selection of four new candidates for seats at the Board have issued a circular, recommending with the full approval of the directors the following gentlemen :—Mr. Alexander F. Brown, formerly of Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras; Mr. B. D. Colvin, of Colvin, Cowie & Co., of Calcutta; Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble, formerly Advocate General of Bombay; and Mr. Hugh David Sandeman, of the Bengal Civil Service. These names will, therefore, be added to the Board. I should mention that all the excitement in Indian bank shares is now over. Those of the Oriental stand at about 19 and of the Chartered Mercantile at 18 (£25 paid in both cases), and so far as I can make out no shareholder ever thinks of selling. Should the exchange and the value of silver improve, the market price of those stocks would appreciate also, but perhaps the Chartered Mercantile would gain most as it is a considerable holder of the metal.

A sale of East India wool at Liverpool on Monday went so far very well that common sorts realised an advance of ½ per lb. Of other kinds the previous auction values were maintained. The total put up was 11,145 bales. The London sales of colonial wool, which are now progressing, have gone pretty briskly to date, but will last until nearly the end of June, and of course it is doubtful if the foreign competition, which has been very active at them, will be maintained so long. Nearly two-thirds of the quantity sold as yet have been taken for export.

Cotton keeps very firm at Liverpool, although the price has relapsed a little at New York. There seems to be no doubt that the accounts of damage to the crops in the States from backward and adverse weather are as usual exaggerated, and that an ample cotton crop will yet result; but against this have to be set the admitted fact that the stock at Liverpool is 320,000 bales less than it was a year ago, and that the quantity of American cotton at sea is 20,000 bales less, making under these two heads a difference against would-be buyers of quite 340,000 bales. If this deficiency were happening at the beginning of a long period of depression it might not matter much; even a year ago it might not have greatly affected the markets; but it occurs at a time when trade is undoubtedly showing signs of revival, and therefore cannot but tell on prices. It is true that Manchester is following the lead of Liverpool very slowly; but then, on the other hand, the business done is of a singularly genuine character and not speculative, so that better advices from the Eastern or any other markets would bring about a substantial improvement, and, moreover, the [illegible] spinners are quite sufficiently busy [illegible] certain that their consumption will not be reduced whether the supply be reduced or not. Thus, even allowing that there is much exaggeration in the statements of a revival of trade, the present volume of trade is, I apprehend, quite sufficient to keep cotton up to, or above, the prices reached during the late [illegible] from New York. There is, *per contra*, [illegible] chance of consumption falling off for a [illegible] the United States owing to labour disputes and strikes. Ominous rumours reach us from the Northern States of a determination by the operatives to hold out for higher wages, or their equivalent, shorter hours; and the Socialist leaders at Chicago are organising with the Trades Unions a strike to begin on July 5th and to be general throughout the country. They will demand the universal adoption of the eight hours system, and will settle the matter of wages after they have gained that point. This is no more than our Trades Unionists here would do if trade were to revive, and they saw a chance of success; and of course the fact has to be borne in mind in any estimate of the future course of the cotton market. But, after all, the danger is remote at present, and any general revival of business with the slightest possible advance of wages would probably exorcise it altogether.

The Report of Reuter's Telegram Company which has just been issued, states that the net profits last year were £55,627-15-4 and the total dividend for the year is 7½ per cent. The balance sheet gives the "subscription, commission, &c." at £72,208-5-11, and on the other side "telegrams and agencies" £59,805-9-5. The current expenses are £35,981-8-8.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL OF HURRY NAIK RAMOSHI AND HIS TWO ACCOMPLICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

THREE witnesses, named by prisoner No. 1, Hurry Naik walud Mussajee, having arrived from Dharaseo last night, the further hearing of this case for the defence was resumed this morning, when the Court was again crowded by natives. Mr. Justice Newnham took his seat on the bench a little before eleven o'clock, when the prisoners were placed in dock. The first witness called was Hurry bin Mahadeo, Malee, who on oath deposed—I am a cultivator and reside at Dharaseo. I never saw prisoner No. 1, Hurry Naik. I don't know any woman by name of Vittase. I do not know anything about any females being imprisoned at Dharaseo. The well of my garden is near the public road. Several people come and put up there. I don't know if any Ramoshis put up there in Magh last. I never saw Hurry, prisoner No. 1.

Prisoner No. 1 was here asked to cross-examine the witness but he simply made some statements.

Bapoo bin Abba, the next witness, on oath, said.—My father is a vakeel, and I am a writer, and reside in Dharaseo. I don't know prisoner No. 1. I never saw him. (Several documents were here placed in the hands of this witness to scrutinise.) There are two petitions in my handwriting, and one rough note. I wrote them at the dictation of an old woman who called herself Vittase. When she came to me, she had two boys and a girl. No grown up person accompanied her. I don't remember any grown up person coming to me about this affair.

The prisoner here again made several statements in lieu of cross-examining this witness.

Abba bin Tookaram, the third witness, this morning on oath said—I am vakeel, and reside in Dharaseo. I don't remember ever seeing prisoner No. 1, Hurry. (Several papers in the vernacular were given to this witness to peruse.) These are two petitions and a rough draft written by me amongst these papers. Vittase came Bajee Naik Berud dictated to me. This was done in Dharaseo. She was invariably accompanied by two boys and a girl.

Hurry Naik here told the Judge that the police founder tutored these witnesses to deny all knowledge of him.

Azimmodeen walud Shaik Unwar.—I am a sowar in the Sholapur police and reside in Barsee. By order of this Court I proceeded to Dharaseo in the Nizam's territories. I brought the three last witnesses. The fourth witness, Tookaram, I think, is laid up with [illegible] and could not walk. I did [illegible] I left him ten miles beyond Barsee road station. I tried to get a post tonga to bring him along, and offered to pay Rs. 2; but the man said the Collector was expected, and that he could not have the tonga. I do not think he will come to Poona. I arrived here last Sunday night with the three witnesses. Dharaseo is 40 miles from Barsee road station. He could have come along slowly in two days. I told the witness Tookaram that I would pay his expenses if he came to the station the same night.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONER NO. 1.

Q. Who is Tookaram?—A. He is a Maratha, a relation of the patel of Dharaseo. Q. What does he know about you?—A. It is no use of my saying what he knows as he is sure to say he knows nothing. I did not commit the murder at Girvi. I admit having committed four dacoities. My children would not have told lies.

Mr. H. N. Xavier next addressed the Court on behalf of prisoner No. 2.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONER NO. 3.

Q. What have you to say?—A. I was brought to the furruskhana, from my village Sasoora, north of Barsee, having been sent by the patel with whom I had a quarrel. The police ill-treated me whilst I was in custody. Marothee was constantly brought to the furruskhana, and to say that I was one of the gang.

The Government Prosecutor having replied, Mr. Justice Newnham charged the jury. He said the charge against these three prisoners is under section 396 of the Indian Penal Code. If you find it proved from the evidence that these three were engaged in a murderous dacoity, then they must be convicted of that charge, which is punishable by death, but a lighter sentence can be given. The learned Judge then clearly analyzed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and observed that it is a matter for regret that the jury has not had the advantage of viewing the locality in which Zotee is said to have been shot. Hurry has maintained all through that he had nothing to do with the murder and dacoity in Girvi. Mr. Justice Newnham touched upon the evidence for the defence, commenting upon the improbabilities of the case, and observed that Hurry's principal witnesses were his own relations. The witnesses examined to-day totally deny all knowledge of the accused, and speak quite contrary to what the other witnesses said. There is one thing very remarkable about Hurry. He admits a series of dacoities which are not punishable by death, but denies the other charge of murder which is so punishable. The defence put forward by prisoner No. 2 is very weak, and as regards No. 3, only three witnesses recognize his being there. It is hardly possible that a mistake has been made in the case of Hurry Naik. The evidence must be carefully scrutinized owing to the seriousness of the charge. If you find any reasonable doubt, the benefit of that doubt must be given to the prisoners.

The jury retired at a quarter to one, and after the lapse of an hour returned with the following verdict the foreman adding that they were not unanimous :—"Three of us find prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 guilty, two say not guilty. Prisoner No. 3, one says guilty, and four not guilty."

Mr. Justice Newnham thanked the gentlemen of the jury for their labours, and addressing prisoner No. 3 said, that "I accept the verdict of the jury, and you are accordingly discharged. As regards Nos. 1 and 2 the majority of the jurors are for convicting them, I shall therefore take time to consider whether I accept their verdict, or forward the papers for the final orders of the High Court."

The jury was composed of three natives and two Christians. Hurry Naik was again placed on his trial for having committed a dacoity in the village of Nursingpur.

LORD LYTTON AND YAKUB KHAN

THE following correspondence has passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. First comes the translation of Yakub Khan's letter to the Viceroy, dated 8th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1296, Al Hijri—that is, 30th May 1879 :

"Be it known to the friendly heart of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (who is exalted and mighty, the bearer of high titles, the dispenser of glory and greatness, and the centre of good-will and friendship, may his prosperity increase) that since the day of my arrival at the British camp at Gundamuk I have been very happy, and that I am exceedingly pleased with, and thankful for, the reception and treatment accorded to me by the British Officers, which will (doubtless) tend to produce good results and bear the fruits of friendship, unity, and concord.

"Although I had resolved to come to Simla, and give myself the unbounded pleasure of a joyful interview with your Excellency for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations, the combination of three several circumstances prevented me from carrying my intention into effect. These were, in the first place, the intense heat of the weather, which renders travelling exceedingly difficult; secondly, the existence of cholera, which, in obedience to the Divine Decree, has made its appearance in those quarters; and, thirdly, the anarchy existing in the interior of Afghanistan, to attend to which is the most important of all matters.

"After completing a tour through the country, during which I shall inspect the frontiers and provinces, and introduce good government therein, I intend, God willing, towards the close of next cold season, to set out for my destination, and have a joyful meeting with your Excellency, for the purpose of making firmer the basis of friendship and drawing closer the bonds of affection and amity in a most suitable and appropriate manner.

"Further, what can I write beyond professions of friendship and good-will."

The Viceroy's letter, dated Simla, 4th June, 1879, is as follows :—

"From HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, to HIS HIGHNESS MAHOMED YAKUB KHAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN and its DEPENDENCIES.

"May the prosperity of your Highness, the well-wisher and cherisher of your friends, be increased, and may the causes of happiness and pleasure ever brighten the face of your Highness' days. Be it known to your Highness' friendly heart that your Highness' letter, dated 30th May 1879, has been received by me.

"It gives me special pleasure to learn that your Highness is well satisfied with the arrangements which were made by British authorities for the accommodation of your Highness and your suite at Gundamuk. My desire was that everything possible should be done for the hospitable reception and entertainment of so honored a guest.

"I should have been greatly pleased if it had been possible for your Highness to fulfil your kind intention of visiting me at Simla, as I am convinced that a meeting would have been most advantageous toward drawing closer the bonds of personal friendship and confirming the fortunate alliance which has now been concluded between the two States. But the impediments mentioned by your Highness make it manifest that for several reasons the journey cannot at present be undertaken. Nevertheless in accordance with the [illegible] which your Highness' kind letter conveys, I anticipate confidently the pleasure of meeting your Highness before long, at a more convenient season. [illegible]

"May your Highness' days be happy and prosperous [illegible] of your desires.

"[illegible] to express the high consideration I entertain [illegible] Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness' [illegible] friend."

THE *Times* obituary of the 21st May contained notifications of 48 deaths. Of this number the ages were not stated in nine instances, and in six cases the duration of life did not exceed five years. The remaining lives give an aggregate duration of life of over 2,650 years, or an average of 68 years each; 17 lives passed the limit of three-score and ten, and give an average of nearly 83 years. Lastly, 10 lives terminated at the great age of 80 or upwards and three reached to over 90 years. These numbers [illegible] unusual as to appear worthy of record.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the German Empress and the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove into Hyde Park on the 31st May to witness the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club; and a warm summer-like day, after so long a continuance of ungenial weather, brought thousands of spectators to the scene. Soon after noon 17 coaches assembled at the [illegible] ground, near the Magazine—those of Lord [illegible] Captain [illegible], Lord C. Beresford, Lord C[illegible] Castlereagh, Colonel Jackson, Mr. Eaton, [illegible] Ewart, Lord Londesborough, Count Munster, [illegible] ral Sir T. [illegible], Lord [illegible], Sir H. [illegible], Sir H. Tufton, Mr. Villiers, Colonel Owen [illegible], and the drag of the 1st Life Guards. The [illegible] of the club, the Duke of Beaufort, is now on his way to the United States; and in his absence the procession was led by Lord Aveland, the vice-president of the club. As it drove by the Royal carriage and pair each gentleman on the drag saluted. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in a carriage and four, with postilions and outriders, were also in the park and witnessed the meet.

POSTAL CARDS.

THE following Notification appears in the *Gazette of India* :—

Referring to the Notification dated 21st March, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd idem, relative to correspondence with places abroad, it is hereby notified that the rates, rules, and conditions relating to Post Cards contained in the Schedule of Rates therewith published, shall have effect from the 1st July, by which date the Foreign Post Cards bearing stamps of the value of 1½ annas each will probably be generally available.

Particular attention is drawn to the foot-note in the Schedule of Rates concerning Post Cards intended for transmission *via* Brindisi, to the effect that the rate of 2 annas *via Brindisi* must be made up by attaching a half-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post Card.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

THE following is the petition which will be submitted to the public meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms this afternoon for adoption :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Bombay,

SHEWETH,—That the line of railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi is an integral part of the [illegible] by Lord Dalhousie to connect Bombay with [illegible] provinces of Upper India,—a line, which was described by him as "of the greatest political and commercial value."

That, at Delhi, the line merges in the broad gauge system which extends eastward in unbroken uniformity to Calcutta, and which towards the north-west will ultimately reach as far as Peshawur, while at Ahmedabad, it is connected with the broad gauge system of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, which extends from that city to the port of Bombay.

That the line will, when completed, traverse many rich and populous districts, and there are on it the great cities of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, and others, up to and including Agra and Delhi. And that the distance from Delhi, the centre of the grain trade of Upper India, to the Port of Bombay will be less than the distance from Delhi to Calcutta, while the distance between Bombay and the fertile plains of [illegible]

That it is, therefore, [illegible] the local traffic of the line be heavy, but that the natural advantages which Bombay will possess, in being at once the Port nearest to the producing districts of Upper India and to England, will draw to it a very large proportion of the export trade of British India, and materially increase the prosperity of this Presidency. But the advantages which this important undertaking would otherwise confer upon this Presidency, upon the country, and upon all who are connected with the commerce of India, will be very much impaired by the introduction of breaks of gauge. If grain or other produce, coming down from the districts beyond Delhi is to break bulk at Delhi, and then again at Ajmere or Ahmedabad, it will prefer the longer and more expensive railway route to Calcutta, and the higher rate of freight to England charged in Calcutta, to the great expense, delay and risks of injury and loss of goods, caused by the double break of bulk on the shorter route between Delhi and Bombay; and these breaks of the gauge will therefore operate as a heavy tax on the export trade of India.

That the northern portion of the Western Rajpootana Railway between Delhi and Ajmere, a distance of 273 miles, has already been constructed on the metre gauge of 3ft. 3in. That this portion has proved to be insufficient to carry even the local traffic, the railway authorities having been compelled to refuse to book traffic as their stations were blocked with goods, and having been forced to limit the amount of traffic they could give to or receive from the East Indian and Oude and Rohilkund railways. That, therefore, the adding to this already overburdened line, the larger through traffic anticipated between Bombay and Upper India as well as that of the line now in course of construction between Khundwa and Ajmere, must compel the Government to incur at once the heavy expense of doubling the metre gauge line or changing the same to the broad gauge.

That, in spite of this experience, it has recently been decided to lay the permanent way on the metre gauge on the southern portion between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur, a distance of 83 miles, although this portion of the line, including earth-works, masonry, bridges, and culverts, has been constructed for the broad or standards 5ft. 6in. gauge. It is, moreover, of extreme importance, in the interests of the Empire, that the broad gauge should be continued at least as far as Pahlunpur, which is to be the point of junction with the Indus Valley broad gauge line. The Government of Bombay have repeatedly urged this upon the Government of India and on the following grounds, that the Indus Valley Railway being a great military and strategical line which may probably, at some date, be of the utmost imperial importance, it would be well to avoid the errors of interpolating between the Indus Valley line, and the terminal portion of the connecting line between Ahmedabad and Bombay, a section of narrow line which would involve the great inconvenience of a double break of gauge, for the sake of an insignificant saving in the first construction of this short line.

That the reason assigned for adopting the metre gauge on the line between Delhi and Ahmedabad, which lies between two broad gauge systems and forms an integral part of the chief trunk line of India, is that there will be a saving in the first cost of making the railway. Recent experience in India, however, has proved that the difference between the first cost of broad and narrow gauge lines passing through a level and easy country, as the Western Rajpootana Railway does, is insignificant, and much less than was at one time supposed, that the comparative saving in making the narrow gauge line is more than counterbalanced by the additional rolling-stock required for it, that the capacity of the line is inferior, and that the expense of working a narrow gauge railway is much greater than the expense of working one on the broad gauge.

That while these disappointing results are being obtained with the prospect of only a slight saving in capital outlay, and while the greater portion of the European trade of India, which would naturally take the shortest route between Upper India and Western Port, will be subjected to the great risk and grievous inconvenience of a double break of bulk, the trade will also be burdened with much heavier railway charges than it would have been if the line between Ahmedabad and Delhi had been made on the broad gauge, and thus have given a uniform broad gauge from Bombay to Delhi, for it is a fact stated in the Government reports that the charges on the portion of the Rajpootana line now open are higher both for passengers and for goods than on any other railway in India. Further, a comparison of the accounts of the Western Rajpootana Metre Gauge Railway, and of the B. B. & C. I. and East Indian Standard Gauge Railways, for the year 1877, shows that the cost working the goods traffic of the Western Rajpotna Metre Gauge Railway was 89 per cent. more per ton per mile than the B. B. & C. I. Broad Gauge Railway, and 274 per cent. per ton per mile more than the East India Broad Gauge Railway; and that the average charge for the conveyance of goods to the public was 29 per cent. more on the Western Rajpootana Metre Gauge Railway than on the B. B. & C. I., and 87 per cent. more than on the East India Railway.

That the same officials, who have succeeded in persuading the Government of India to make the line from Ahmedabad to Delhi on the narrow gauge, attempted with similar persistency, but fortunately on that occasion without success, to dictate to Lord Northbrook's Government what gauge should be laid down on the Punjab and Delhi line. The line beyond Lahore, which has been made on the narrow gauge, was, by order of Lord Northbrook's Government, reconstructed on the broad gauge at great expense to the country, and it is now well known, from the operations connected with the late war in Afghanistan, what a fearful error would have been committed if the line beyond Lahore had remained, as originally constructed, on the narrow gauge.

That in the competition for the trade of Upper India, Bombay, which is a much shorter distance from Delhi than Calcutta is, will therefore be placed at great disadvantage with Calcutta, for while the trade is brought from Delhi to Calcutta at low rates by the uniform broad gauge, it will be practically excluded from the shorter route to Bombay by the multiplied inconveniences of the expense, delays and risks of injury and loss of goods in the double break of gauge, and by the greatly increased charge for conveyance over the metre gauge portion of the line with which the trade will be burdened; and these obstructions will not only be a grievous injury to the trade of this Port and Presidency, but will seriously affect the export trade of the country on which its financial and commercial prosperity so much depend, and in which the whole British nation is directly interested.

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that Your Honourable House will be pleased to redress this grievance, and to direct that the line from Ahmedabad to Delhi—and particularly that portion of it from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpur—be reconstructed on the broad or standard 5ft. 6in. gauge.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE LATE MR. SAUNDERS.

(*Englishman*, June 8.)

IT is our painful task to announce the death, at Kensington, on Saturday, the 5th instant, of Mr. John O'Brien Saunders, senior Managing Proprietor of the *Englishman* with which journal he had been connected in that capacity for nearly twenty years.

Known, time out of mind, among his contemporaries as the Nestor of the Indian Press, his claim to that title rested upon much more than mere length of honoured service in its ranks. Whatever success the *Englishman* has achieved has been mainly due to the ripe wisdom and sound practical judgment which, to the last, he brought to bear upon its conduct; and for the improvement that has taken place in the tone of Anglo-Indian journalism during the last quarter of a century, a large share of the credit will be ungrudgingly accorded to him.

The loss which Indian journalism suffers by his death, is one which can never be fully repaired, for no amount of natural talent, or of study, can ever supply the [illegible] personal knowledge of the last half century of Indian history which he possessed, in a degree rivalled, if at all, by only a very few of a generation now fast passing away.

To this intimate personal knowledge he added a [illegible] breadth of view, keen common sense, and a [illegible] sustained work seldom met with even in men [illegible] ability.

Our own loss—of the kindest and [illegible] of masters, our relations with whom [illegible] almost uninterrupted for the last fifteen years [illegible] for us to do much more to-day than put [illegible], all too inadequate to express our feelings [illegible] justice to the subject of them.

Mr. Saunders, who was in [illegible] when the last mail left England, died at [illegible] seventy-two.

Though it is in connexion [illegible] *Englishman* that his name will be chiefly [illegible] the conduct of this paper was only the [illegible] long career of usefulness. Arriving in the [illegible] an early age, he made for himself, as a planter [illegible] a position seldom attained in those days [illegible] non-official European in India, while his reputation [illegible] successful journalist was established many [illegible] he took charge of the *Englishman*, of which [illegible] some time working editor, as well as proprietor and manager.

[illegible] OF A GOODS SHED AT CALCUTTA.—The [illegible] shed belonging to Messrs. [illegible] and Co., the contractors for loading and unloading goods at the Howrah station, situated opposite the station, commencing from the side of the road leading from the station towards the Hugli bridge, and extending up to the E. I. R. shed for 3rd class passengers on the other side, and which was used as a repository for goods, suddenly fell down with a tremendous crash at 5 p.m. on Thursday. It was supported by large massive sundri posts, which gave way beneath the earth and caused it to come down. Fortunately, there was no one within the shed at that time, the Baboos as well as the coolies having left the shed after 5 p.m. as usual, or there would probably have been considerable loss of life, considering the number of coolies that generally work there.

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on 27 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th June 1879.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 97⅜ to ¼, but French Rentes were unaltered at 116¾, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 76 for Fours and 82 for Fours-and-a-half.

Reuter quotes Oriental Bank shares £1 lower, Hongkong and Shanghai £1 higher.

In the General Produce Markets no movement is reported. Linseed is said to be firm; Rapeseed dull at unchanged prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm, but prices as quoted are the same as on Friday last. Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. With the exception of a further advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, Spot prices are unchanged, while to arrive private messages repeat the old story of nothing doing, prices nominal. From New York yesterday's telegram reports ready Mid. Uplands as having declined from 13¼ to 13 cents, and September shipment from 12·97 to 12·88 cents per lb. This seems to indicate anticipations of a favourable Bureau report on the new crop, which we may expected to have in the course of the next week. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	1,000	2,000	1,800	3,200
Four days' do.	4,000	6,000	5,900	6,000
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,381,500	...	4,178,400	3,896,200

Bar Silver in London yesterday, Reuter quotes at 51⅝d., but private messages we learn give 51½d. as the rate.

At the Weekly Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

Exchange.—Owing to the lower quotations for Silver from London the Market opened this morning with a quiet feeling at yesterday's closing quotations. On receipt of telegrams from Calcutta, however, advising greater firmness there, the Banks advanced their buying and selling rates 1-16d. all round, and at the close a further rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. is quoted. A fair amount of business was done during the morning, but in the afternoon the usual disposition was shown to await the result of Council drafts before operating further. The general expectation seems to be that the average rate will be about 1s. 7⅞d., in which case we may look for a further recovery here. It would be no matter for surprise in fact if a considerable rise took place again, as it seems evident the rapid drop of the last few days was scarcely warranted with the German Government still out of the Market as sellers of Silver. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 11-16d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7 15-16 to 1s. 8d. ,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,, ..1s. 8d. ,,
Documents, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...2·10½ ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been firmer again at a recovery of ⅛ per cent. Fours we now quote at Rs. 92⅞ to Rs. 93; Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¼; New, Rs. 98.

The Share Market remains quiet in the extreme and there is next to nothing doing. Bank, Land, and Press shares are all unaltered, and in Spinning and Weaving, although there are some few fluctuations, they are more nominal than otherwise. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Rs. 25 in Hydrabad, while there is a decline of Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Soonderdass and Rs. 25 in Sholapur.

Cotton has been in rather more request to-day owing to the somewhat steadier accounts from Liverpool, and purchases to the extent of about 1,500 bales are reported for export, chiefly of Dhollera descriptions and at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from yesterday's quotations. European sellers are not anxious to do business, but native dealers are more willing sellers, stocks to a fair extent having accumulated during the past fortnight. The arrivals here yesterday were 6,260 bales, making 23,010 bales for the six days. We quote now :—

Good Ginned Broach	.........Rs. 250	per candy.
Good Omra	.... ,, 240	,,
F. G. F. do	.... ,, 233	,,
G. F. do	.... ,, 227	,,
Good Dhollera	.... ,, 236	,,
F. G. F. do	.... ,, 231	,,
G. F. do	.... ,, 226	,,

Freights are very quiet, but on the whole steadier. For Liverpool by steam 25s. is the quotation but shippers decline to do business at the rate. By sail the rate has been advanced to 20s., there being only one iron ship on the berth. For Havre by steam there is still some enquiry at 31s. 3d. is quoted. For Marseilles and Genoa relets are offering at 27s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods remain dull and unchanged. The off-take in the bazaar is limited and to do business of any extent a reduction from nominal quotations has to be accepted. Local Goods are quiet at unaltered prices, Yarns dull and tending downwards.

Coals continue unchanged, no fresh business to arrive having been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,32	£25	£12-10	6 do	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	465
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	205
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	800
Allianc Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.s.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	710
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	9
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.s.	590
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	270
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	350
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	825
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	765
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	610
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	875
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	545
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	155
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	700
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	585
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	7½	82½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	550
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	795
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p s	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	300
Port Canning Land-Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,890
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	350
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p.s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p.ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p.s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p.s.	950
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th June 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,539	0	0
Merchandise	1,34,246	0	0
Telegraph	531	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,94,316	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1878.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,054	0	0
Merchandise	1,02,906	0	0
Telegraph	569	0	0
Other Receipts	3,019	0	0
Total Rs.	1,54,548	0	0
Increase Rs.	39,768	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s.s. Rorima, 761 tons, Captain G. Pilot, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Vingorla, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. Morrison and 75 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maharatta, 504 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Natal via Africa Coast and Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

The s. s. King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain H. Carter, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Cardiff, 10th May, with a cargo of 986 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. B. and P. S. N. Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dallas, Hajee Abdoola bin Mola Raza, Hajee Seedick, Mr. White, Mr. Sallay Mahomed, and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	King Arthur (s)	Carter	Cardiff, May 10.
	Mahratta (s)	Russell	Natal, Apr 23.
11	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, May 16.
	Traveller	Harding	Liverpool, Mar 13.
	MacCallum More	Smith	Liverpool, Mar 22.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	India(s)	Russell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Africa (s)	Henderson	Vingorla.
	Rorima(s)	Pilot	Elephant Point.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
6 Hindostan (s)........Haselwood ...Southampton, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

June. 6.—Steamer Almora.
June. 7.—Barque Indus.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hindostan—Mrs Walter Osmond, Capt and Mrs Jenkins, Mrs Cooke and infant, Mr and Mrs Callarman, child and infant, 4 native servants, Mr Beer, Mr Songley and servant, and Mr and Mrs Apton.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Khandalla, from Calcutta :—From Masulipatam—Reverend A D Rowe.

Per s. s. Asia, from Rangoon :—From Rangoon—Lieut Goff, Lieut Terry, Lieut Porter, Lieut Standen, 2nd Lieut Mason, Sub Lieut Maxwell, Captain Johnston. From Coconada—Captain and Miss Pundt.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 11.

From Liverpool.

Columbia s—7 packages earthenware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.

From London.

Flamingo s—10 drums linseed oil and 3 bales wall paper, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee ; 2 cases soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co ; 60 cases matches, Cowasjee Brothers ; 39 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 40 cases gin and 35 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 38 cases eau de Cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Greenock—13 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Anglia s—10 cases whiskey, C Bounevialle and Co.

Ellen Bates—56 casks sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthuckey ; 7 casks stationery, Surufally Moosabhoy.

Callirhoe—300 casks cement, Noorbhoy Boodabhoy ; 25 cases slate pencils, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 17 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

Malwa s—4 case medecine, Rogers and Co ; 2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co ; 2 cases saffron, E F Kotharey ; 3 cases medicine, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 2 cases dye, L Naraen and Co.

Eagle s—60 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee ; 25 casks yellow ochre, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 50 cases matches, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

Precurseur s—25 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 11.

For Liverpool.

Whittier—150 cwts myrabollams, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 94 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

Duncow—54 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 293½ cwts myrabollams, Gocaldass Jettanee ; 422 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonjee Maneckjee.

India s—100 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurridass ; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 81 bales cotton, Sowchund Luladhur and Co ; 45 bales wool, Bhimsee Nathoo ; 75 bales wool, Lulloobhoy Hurrichund ; 26 bales cotton, Lilladhur Pragjee ; 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass ; 50 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee ; 150 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 27 bales wool, Chunderban Cotra.

For London.

Gwalior s—8 cases tea, C H B Forbes and Co ; 16 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 17 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 36 cwts B horns and 5 bales skins, Esmall Parradina ; 14 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy ; 103 cwts rubber, Vishram Tricumsey ; 50 bales coir fibre, 18 cases cardamoms and 139 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

Flamingo s—2,041½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

For Naples.

Sumatra s—500 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Havre.

Coldstream—125 cwts B horns, F Sauquet and Co.

Toftcombe—150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Flamingo s—424 cwts coffee, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co ; 760½ cwts rapeseed and 50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 235 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 10,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; G Macfady and Co ; 180 bags coffee, C J Khambatta.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—500 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—784 bags coffee and 25 hogsheads cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co.

For Genoa.

India s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For New York.

India s—43 cases cardamoms, C. J. Khambatta.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—4 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·760
Temperature of the Air	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind	WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	318
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during the month	0·53
,, ,, year	5·79

HIGH COURT.—June 12.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

For Final Judgment.

21-79—Shapurjee and T—Khimjee Lukhmedass and anothers vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.

For further directions and costs on special commissioner's report.

577-78—Nanu and H—Jamsetjee Limjeebhoy Daroowala vs Camajee Jeejajee—J C Cama.

Long Causes.

268-78—Craigie L and O—R Latham and others vs Hurukhchund Sooratram—Smith and F—Part heard.

220-77—Lynch and F—the L B and M Bank vs M DeSouza and others—Rimington H a d C.

246-79—J C Cama—Ardeshir Khoosroo Kola vs Hajee Mahomed Ebraim and another—Craigie, L and O.

249-79—Jefferson and P—Anna Catherine Proctor vs Thomas James Proctor (Matrimonial Jurisdiction.)

250-79—Khunderao M—Guneshdass Jairamdass and another vs Premiee Ludha and others—Chalk and W.

149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee and another—Prescot and W.

588-78—Shapoorjee and T—Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Kheshwara vs Muncherjee Hormusjee Vuzeefdar and others (settled.)

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Gungadhur Gunesh Hoble vs Moroba Fackeerjee.

189-75—In person—Cooverjee Meghjee vs Shamjee Ludha and another.

Jefferson and P—S D Hamilton vs The B I S N Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

153-78—Rimington, H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghous and another—Jefferson and P—Part heard.

559-78—R Skinsey—Dhunbai vs Jaitha Laljee—Hearn, C and L.

513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee and others vs Gungaram Peerajee—M H Khan.

562-77—Macfarlane and G—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Cursondass Nensey and others—P and W and M M Munshi.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W—Part heard.

548-78—In person (a pauper) Thacker Pragje Dayal vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and another—Shapoorjee and T.

356-78—Rimington H and C—Oodhowjee Nathoo vs Morarjee Currumsey and others—A F Turner (settled.)

694-75—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee vs Thucker Hurridass Purshotum and others—Smith and F.

179-78—Smith and F—Javervahoo vs Lukhmidass Narron—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 7.)

Mr Harris is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 16th Oct 1877.

Major Seaton, Conservator of Forests of the Tenasserim Circle in British Burma, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Conservator of Forests of the Pegu Circle.

Mr Pinder, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Punjab to Oudh.

The services of Mr Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Department.

The services of Surgeon O Baker, Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Telegraph Department.

Mr E Wallis, an Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr B C Bailey, Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Hyderabad Residency.

Mr A J Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Khamgaon, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe.

Director of State Railways.

Mr Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr T L Tanner, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

Mr F R Upcott, Executive Engineer, is transferred from Directors's Office to the Punjaj Northern State Railway.

Military Department.

Simla, 7th June 1879.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps : Lieut Gordon, 72nd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer 19th Bengal Lancers, 8th April 1878.

Captain Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps, employed in the Oudh Commission, to be an Assistant Military Accountant on probation.

Lieut Selfe, R A, Subaltern No 4 Battery, to be Officiating Commandant No 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Smith, on furlough.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Mylne, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, for 1 year, 243 days.

Lieut Porter, Bengal Staff Corps, for 1 year, 182 days.

Surgeon-Major Whishaw for 182 days.

Lieut Dunsford, Wing Officer and Adjutant 34th N I, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, six months furlough on m. c.

The services of Lieut Burn, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

In G G O No 322 of 1879 after the name of Lieut J Lamb, 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, add the words, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps.

The services of Lieut Eyre, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 5th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Surgeon H Whitwell are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Marine Department.

Mr J Robertson, 1st Grade Officer I G S Dalhousie, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe.

Mr Barrett to be a 1st Grade Officer in H M Indian Marine on probation, and is posted to the I G S Dalhousie.

Public Works Department.

Mr G F Mathew, Assistant to Manager, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway, and appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr J Conder, or until further orders.

With reference to Notification dated 28th May, replacing the services of Lieut-Col J Browne, R E, at the disposal of the P W Department, that officer is posted to the Western System of State Railways in his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

Major Brandreth, R E, Officiating Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following changes among the Superintending Engineers attached to the Military Works Branch of the P W Department :—Col J J Hume, s c, Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, to revert to substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade. Lieut Col de P Falconnet, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 1st grade.

M. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is temporarily promoted to Class III of the Revenue Establishment as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from 28th Nov 1878, vice Mr Davies temporarily transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, or until further orders.

ORDER OF MERIT.

Kote Duffadar Sant Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action against the Shinwaris on the 24th March 1879.

Lance Duffadar Ayoob Khan, 13th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during the action of Deh Surruck on the 24th March 1879.

Sepoy Baz Mir Khan, 4th Company Bengal, Sappers and Miners, is admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during an attack made on a foraging party near Kandahar on the 28th March 1879.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.......................11th, 9h. 47·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Th. 12	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 35	5 16 m 5 19 a	11 4 m ......
Fri. 13	......	5 23	6 35	6 24 m 6 14 a	0 1 m 0 12 a
Sat. 14	......	5 23	6 35	7 34 m 7 12 a	0 58 m 1 24 a
Sun. 15	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 36	8 40 m 8 6 a	1 51 m 2 30 a
Mon. 16	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 36	9 33 m 8 55 a	2 39 m 3 26 a
Tues. 17	......	5 24	6 36	10 18 m 9 40 a	3 23 m 4 13 a
Wed. 18	......	5 25	6 37	10 55 m 10 22 a	4 3 m 4 52 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRISCOE—KILLEN—June 10th, at Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, by the Rev. Charles Gilder, George Edward Silas King, third son of James Briscoe, Esq., Master Testor, Sheerness-on-Sea, to Minnie Emily Leigh, eldest daughter of James Joseph Killen, Esq., Superintendent of Bombay Police. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—May 30th, at Vizianagram, the wife of Major J. W. S. Butler, 17th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

HUNT—June 5th, at Mercara, the wife of J. P. Hunt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUSHINGTON—FYERS—May 6th, at Christ Church, Cathedral, Colombo, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Colombo, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Miller and the Rev. H. D. Meyrick, Charles Morant Lushington, Ceylon Civil Service, 3rd son of James Law Lushington, late Madras Civil Service, and Accountant-General, Bombay, to Laura Isabella, 3rd daughter of the Hon'ble Col. A. B. Fyers, R. E., Surveyor-General of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

CRAUFURD—June 2nd, at Colombo, Archibald Leslie D'Arch Craufurd, aged 28.

LAUGHTON—June 1st, at Shumshurnugger Garden, Sylhet, of typhoid fever, Edmund Mainwaring Laughton, son of Laughton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 29.

SMITH—May 25th, at Sea, Dora Mary D'Arch, infant daughter of Captain Albert C. Smith, Royal Engineers, aged 3½ months.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Weir *is appointed Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" from this date, and is authorised to sign Bills on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

12*th June* 1879.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

Now that the trial of the three Brahman incendiaries at Poona has been concluded, it may be advisable to review the facts and information at present before the public, and to consider whether any fresh light has as yet been thrown upon the real origin of these occurrences. As to the men convicted there was practically no evidence against them save that which came out of their own lying mouths, nor do we definitely know anything more than they chose to tell us regarding the motives which influenced them to commit the crimes. More than one story was told, but both were probably equally false—indeed they bear in themselves direct evidence of being so—and no credence, we think, can be placed on either of them. Of course the particular story which they told that fits in best with the theory promulgated by the native press has been at once seized on and stamped as correct by the leading organ of that branch of Indian journalism, but we think the general public will come to the conclusion that the men who have just been sentenced in Poona to a well deserved punishment have not told all they know, and that if one of the stories which they gave was not true neither was the other. According to the first confession, the young villain known as the second prisoner declared under one of the solemnest oaths that a Brahman can take that he was induced to commit the crimes by three men whose names he did not know, but who were connected with the bands of dacoits now roaming about the country, and that he himself only helped in setting fire to the palaces. His story was rambling and evidently concocted, but in answer to the cross questions that were afterwards put to him he began to manifest an intention to come out with the truth. Subsequently he was, however, with the other prisoners relegated for a time to the charge of the police, and when it was again attempted to get information out of him, his demeanour had altogether changed; the whole three of the prisoners were, in short, prepared with fresh versions of the affair—suspicious from their very uniformity.

The most important part by far of the information obtained was that in which the second prisoner admitted that he knew intimately the notorious Wassodeo Bulwunt, that he had last seen him the day before he disappeared from Poona, and that he used to meet him in the Moolidass Temple, where, as he said, "many people belonging to our street used to "be present, all more or less educated and un-"employed." These people, it seems, went there to hear lectures on political matters and to go through the sword exercise with Phadkey, who used to exhort the rest not to live contentedly under British rule, but to mutiny and "regain our lost kingdom." Unfortunately when he had told thus far the examination was suspended, and when again resumed, the prisoner, as we have said, refused to go on, and even retracted what he had previously declared, so that the police had to be contented with the one clue which was conveyed in the particulars of the seditious meetings aforesaid. What use they have made of that clue we have yet to learn. Not improbably the truth will yet all come out, for some of the best native detectives in all India are employed in the enquiry; but at present we have only to deal with the statements made by the prisoners themselves. When brought before Mr. Campbell, the committing Magistrate, each of the incendiaries—although we are to suppose that in the meantime they had been kept in separate cells—without apparent rhyme or reason, contradicted all that had been said before, and had ready new stories which, as we have remarked, agreed in almost every particular and coincided the one with the other most perfectly. The eldest prisoner, the keeper of the Book Depôt, declared that for eight years not having balanced his accounts he suddenly discovered that about Rs. 4,000 worth of property was missing. He accordingly, when other means of escaping from his difficulty failed, got a lot of books together, poured oil over them and set fire to them, hoping, as he said, "that the *fire would soon be put out*, "and that when my superiors found out that "books had been burnt they would assume "that these would be the books that were "wanting from my stock." When asked what that had to do with the conflagration at the Visram Bag, he had ready at hand the same theory which had already been industriously promulgated in the native press, that the second building was set fire to merely to distract attention from the first. But independent of the utter improbability that, an incendiary who merely wished to hide the discrepancies existing in his accounts, would undertake the further trouble and the risk of proceeding to another large public building half a mile away to set fire to it also, there is the knowledge to guide us in estimating the truth of the story that the statement regarding the eight years during which he alleged his accounts and stock had not been inspected is not true. In short, the whole confession is not worth even a moment's attention, and that it is a concoction suggested from outside is as clear as midday. What, for instance, about the subsequent attempt to set fire to the Fudke's palace, and the other fires that for a short period almost nightly lit up the city of Poona? We repeat that the evidence produced at the trial does not explain in any way, nor does it help us much towards a solution of the question. The only part of the confessions worth anything in our opinion is that quoted above, in which the younger Brahman referred to the seditious meetings held in the Moolidass Temple, where youths, "more or less educated," used to collect to spout treason and to plan incipient rebellion. That many such meetings have been held in Poona during the past few years we have not the slightest doubt, and from them we believe has resulted in great measure not only the incendiaries, but also the dacoiting movement that has recently been disturbing the country.

We would refer our readers to the telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the Secretary of State read out in the House of Commons on May 22nd and reproduced in our columns yesterday. Sir Richard Temple, in describing the position to the Home Government, said that the dacoits were hillmen of a hardy and daring character, that they were organized in two or three gangs, and were led by one or two educated persons; that the fires in the city of Poona were directed against two old Maratha palaces used by the British for public purposes, and that the object the incendiaries had in view was probably to annoy Government. In conclusion, he said that no local reason for the dacoits had been shown to exist, and that there was no *sign whatever of agrarian trouble*. The words we have italicised in our opinion require particular attention, for from a true estimate of their meaning may we be led—as we showed on a former occasion—to understand aright the causes which have brought about these disturbances. Let us repeat again that the men of which the dacoity bands are composed, have not been driven to robbery through distress, oppression, or dissatisfaction with Government enactments, and very great harm may result from the persistent manner in which that idea is being circulated abroad. The ryots themselves, we say, have not one of them taken to rebellion or robbery—only some three hundred of the purely criminal classes of the country have done so, instigated thereto, we have not the slightest doubt, by a lot of intriguing rascals at Poona who, as the Governor remarked, had the sole object in view of annoying Government. The pity is that these miscreants should have so far succeeded that even the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* was led to telegraph to that journal that agrarian distress and the Licence Tax were at the bottom of the movement. We have good reason to hope, however, that the day of reckoning is not far off, and that the prime movers both in the fires and in the instigation of the dacoits will be unearthed sooner or later. That is a question upon which Government should make up its mind not to be defeated and the enquiry ought not, and must not be dropped until the whole matter is satisfactorily cleared up. Incalculable harm will result if it should once be established that under a British rule a plot like that which lit up the two Poona palaces can come to a head, alarm the public mind, and go unpunished. Once and for all those who are implicated must, we repeat, be taught that it is very dangerous to break British laws, and they must learn that those laws make a very distinct difference between talking sedition and active treason. We have not yet by any means heard the last of the Poona fires.

With reference to our remarks yesterday upon the discussion now proceeding in Bengal as to who is to blame for the mismanagement and for the undue costliness of the campaign in Western Afghanistan, a correspondent writes to us as follows :—"Here is a small sum. Two officers leave Dadur for Quetta with two servants and one camel driver, an officer's baggage allowance being altogether two maunds. One camel carries four maunds, hence the two officers referred to are allowed only one between them. But the Bolan Pass for eighty miles or seven marches is quite unsupplied with food which must be carried for five men for seven days. So accordingly one if not two camels extra must be sent. Let it be one. Then we have five men and two camels, but if we do not carry forage in bulk for the latter they will starve, so another two or three must be sent to carry food for themselves as well as for the original five men and two camels. So our friends start off with five camels instead of one." This, our correspondent says, he saw himself, and he leaves it to be imagined what the incident meant when applied to a regiment or an army. It simply meant that the wretched beasts had to go the whole seven days without food, and that how any of them survived at all is a mystery. Besides the 30,000 camels and 11,000 bullocks supplied to General Stewart's column by the province of Sind, at the very least 12,000 camels left Multan and Mithankote for the front, and what has become of that total vast array is the query which neither the General himself nor his commissariat officers are able to answer. In the interests of the service it would be as well, we would submit, if the proceedings of the enquiry now about to be held into the matter were made public, otherwise it will be said that an attempt is being made to screen the offenders from public notice.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

I have in several letters referred to Egyptian matters, but as it is understood here that you in India hold very strong opinions on the subject of England's duty in the case and take a keen interest in the fate of Egypt as bearing on India, I make no apology for reverting to the topic. The Egyptian crisis has, in fact, at present reached a very delicate point, for it actually threatens to create a serious estrangement between England and France. It must be remembered that ever since the Mephistophelian Bismarck threw out a hint to England to annex Egypt, the French have felt a revival of the old jealousy of *perfide Albion*—which was precisely the result Bismarck desired to produce; and although this jealousy was for the time allayed by the frank co-operation of the two Cabinets in the attempt to introduce European Ministers into Egypt, it only slumbered. What was worse, the Khedive, who is in his own way as astute as Bismarck, knew that the jealousy could easily be aroused, and this encouraged him to the *coup d'etat* which sent Mr. Rivers Wilson to the right about. In this sinister calculation events have quite come up to his views, for no sooner had the snub administered to the two Governments made it absolutely necessary that something should be done than discord began on the point what that something should be. The English Cabinet, influenced by the opinions of Mr. Vivian, the Consul, who was brought home expressly for that purpose, was for going no further than a pressing remonstrance at first, to be followed, if need were, by more decided measures; the French Government was disposed to accept the offer of the Sultan, and turn out the Khedive at once. The upshot was, that for the sake of the *entente cordiale*, a compromise was come to and a strong remonstrance sent with a hint that something worse would follow if the advice was not accepted. The Khedive has taken no notice of this forcible-feeble style of intervention, and the question now is, what is to be done next? At this point the discord sets in. The French Government logically argues that, having gone so far, the two Governments must go farther; that to put up with the contemptuous disregard of their advice shown by the Khedive would not only be fatal to their moral influence in the East, but would seriously injure the interests of their own subjects, since Ismail Pasha, once secure of immunity, would only rule Egypt to benefit himself and to plunder the bondholders, particularly since he has been assured over and over again by leading English newspapers that he may do so with perfect safety. On the other hand, our Cabinet has had so many foreign troubles on its hands that it is sensitively anxious to avoid another, and, moreover, it dreads an intervention on behalf of bondholders in one country which would be quoted as a precedent to justify intervention in another. So Lord Salisbury is inclined to temporise, but at the same time to make believe that he is doing a good deal by keeping up a quiet pressure on the Khedive through Mr. Consul Vivian, in the hope that improved administration will result, from which England will derive some credit. This is not a very manly or straightforward policy, and it does not suit the French, who look upon the Egyptian ruler as irreclaimable, and would like either to depose him or to tie his hands with European Ministers. So there is for the moment a deadlock, and the leading Paris journals lament the "estrangement" between England and France, laying all the blame on the former, whose foreign policy, they declare, no other State can depend upon for two weeks in succession. They also threaten that if England does not join in action of a strong kind, France will act by herself. This is the serious feature in the situation. If mutual jealousy produced no worse result than inaction it might not matter much; but the French will not be inactive; they will interfere and vigorously, too, even if they should have to appoint officials all over the country. How should we like that, with the Suez Canal and the railways to keep open, and the neutrality of Egypt to be upheld? We should not like it at all, and hence everybody feels that intervention is only a question of time, and probably of a very short time, as our Ministers have already wasted so much. Neither country can allow the other to be predominant in Egypt, and yet they must both exercise a certain authority and control if the country is to be preserved from anarchy. When, therefore, papers like the *Times* and *Standard* speak of the irritation in France as merely ephemeral, and likely to give place on cool reflection to a more friendly tone, they forget that it is not a matter of newspaper writing but of action. The French are vehement because they know that intervention must come from them if not from others, and they would rather have England acting with them than counter-working their ends afterwards. If we hug ourselves in complacent satisfaction at escaping the trouble of interference now, that only means that we shall have to do something after the French have set the example, whether we like it or not.

There has been a little more life in the silver market this week caused by the news which is supposed to be official, that the German Government will sell no more of their demonetised coin at so low a price as 50d. or 50¼d. At the latter price silver was wanted early in the week, and as there was none in the market about £40,000 was purchased from the agents of that Government at 50¼. Subsequently, however, it was understood that no more silver would be sold from Berlin, and the remarks Prince Bismarck let fall at his weekly *soirée* on Saturday were thought to support this conclusion. The Chancellor did, in fact, say that he objected to selling any more at present, but whether this was merely meant to give a fillip to the market is doubtful. At all events it is not quite certain that the German Government will sell no more. Much will depend on the fate of the India Loan proposals in the House of Commons. If they pass, and an arrangement is thus made to advance £7,000,000 to India, the Berlin authorities might fix their limit at 52d. or even 53d. with every chance of getting that figure for a considerable amount, for it must never be forgotten that beyond the German supply there is really not much silver in the market. You will, however, have seen before this letter reaches you that the Indian financial position has been debated this year with unusual earnestness in Parliament. I never remember an occasion when more interest was excited, or when there was greater unanimity in affirming the paramount necessity of retrenchment in most items of public expenditure. The result of this is, that while the Government will now get their loan bills passed, it will only be because they have promised to be very chary in using the powers entrusted to them. Such an arrangement will prevent any rampant rise in silver, while it relieves both Governments from a position of considerable embarrassment.

As might have been expected from the news of the German decision, not only is silver higher, but the Council Bills have also improved. Silver is this afternoon 52½ per ounce, and the Bills on Wednesday went at 1-7⅜, which is a rise of ¼ in the week. Rupee paper has benefited in proportion, the Four per cents being now 74½ and the Four-and-a-half per cents 78½ to ¾.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to be held on the 5th proximo an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be recommended and the report to 30th March presented.

A committee of Oriental Bank shareholders who had been invited by the directors to confer with them as to the selection of four new candidates for seats at the Board have issued a circular, recommending with the full approval of the directors the following gentlemen :—Mr. Alexander F. Brown, formerly of Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras; Mr. B. D. Colvin, of Colvin, Cowie & Co., of Calcutta; Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble, formerly Advocate General of Bombay; and Mr. Hugh David Sandeman, of the Bengal Civil Service. These names will, therefore, be added to the Board. I should mention that all the excitement in Indian bank shares is now over. Those of the Oriental stand at about 19 and of the Chartered Mercantile at 18 (£25 paid in both cases), and so far as I can make out no shareholder ever thinks of selling. Should the exchange and the value of silver improve, the market price of these stocks would appreciate also, but perhaps the Chartered Mercantile would gain most as it is a considerable holder of the metal.

A sale of East India wool at Liverpool on Monday went so far very well that common sorts realised an advance of ½ per lb. Of other kinds the previous auction values were maintained. The total put up was 11,145 bales. The London sales of colonial wool, which are now progressing, have gone pretty briskly to date, but will last until nearly the end of June, and of course it is doubtful if the foreign competition, which has been very active at them, will be maintained so long. Nearly two-thirds of the quantity sold as yet have been taken for export.

Cotton keeps very firm at Liverpool, although the price has relapsed a little at New York. There seems to be no doubt that the accounts of damage to the crops in the States from backward and adverse weather are as usual exaggerated, and that an ample cotton crop will yet result; but against this have to be set the admitted facts that the stock at Liverpool is 320,000 bales less than it was a year ago, and that the quantity of American cotton at sea is 20,000 bales less, making under these two heads a difference against would-be buyers of quite 340,000 bales. If this deficiency were happening at the beginning of a long period of depression it might not matter much; even a year ago it might not have greatly affected the markets; but it occurs at a time when trade is undoubtedly showing signs of revival, and therefore cannot but tell on prices. It is true that Manchester is following the lead of Liverpool very slowly; but then, on the other hand, the business done is of a singularly genuine character and not speculative, so that better advices from the Eastern or any other markets would bring about a substantial improvement, and, moreover, the Continental spinners are quite sufficiently busy to render it certain that their consumption will not be reduced whether the supply be reduced or not. Thus, even allowing that there is much exaggeration in the statements of a revival of trade, the present volume of trade is, I apprehend, quite sufficient to keep cotton up to, or above, the prices reached during the late impulse from New York. There is, *per contra*, just a chance of consumption falling off for a time in the United States owing to labour disputes and strikes. Ominous rumours reach us from the Northern States of a determination by the operatives to hold out for higher wages, or their equivalent, shorter hours; and the Socialist leaders at Chicago are organising with the Trades Unions a strike to begin on July 5th and to be general throughout the country. They will demand the universal adoption of the eight hours system, and will settle the matter of wages after they have gained that point. This is no more than our Trades Unionists here would do if trade were to revive, and they saw a chance of success; and of course the fact has to be borne in mind in any estimate of the future course of the cotton market. But, after all, the danger is remote at present, and any general revival of business with the slightest possible advance of wages would probably exorcise it altogether.

The Report of Reuter's Telegram Company which has just been issued, states that the net profits last year were £5,627-15-4 and the total dividend for the year is 7½ per cent. The balance sheet gives the "subscription, commission, &c.," as £79,203-5-11, and on the other side "telegrams and agencies" £59,805-0-5. The current expenses are £13,981-8-3.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL OF HURRY NAIK RAMOSHI AND HIS TWO ACCOMPLICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 10.

Three witnesses, named by prisoner No. 1, Hurry Naik wullud Mucoojee, having arrived from Dharaseo last night, the further hearing of this case for the defence was resumed this morning, when the Court was again crowded by natives. Mr. Justice Newnham took his seat on the bench a little before eleven o'clock, when the prisoners were placed in dock. The first witness called was Hurry bin Mahadeo, Malee, who on oath deposed—I am a cultivator and reside at Dharaseo. I never saw prisoner No. 1, Hurry Naik. I don't know any woman by name of Vittaee. I do not know anything about any females being imprisoned at Dharaseo. The well of my garden is near the public road. Several people come and put up there. I don't know if any Ramoshis put up there in Magh last. I never saw Hurry, prisoner No. 1.

Prisoner No. 1 was here asked to cross-examine the witness but he simply made some statements.

Bapoo bin Abba, the next witness, on oath, said.—My father is a vakeel, and I am a writer, and reside in Dharaseo. I don't know prisoner No. 1. I never saw him. (Several documents were here placed in the hands of this witness to scrutinize.) There are two petitions in my handwriting, and one rough note. I wrote them at the dictation of an old woman who called herself Vittaee. When she came to me, she had two boys and a girl. No grown up person accompanied her. I don't remember any grown up person coming to me about this affair.

The prisoner here again made several statements in lieu of cross-examining this witness.

Abba bin Tookaram, the third witness, this morning on oath said—I am vakeel, and reside in Dharaseo. I don't remember ever seeing prisoner No. 1, Hurry. (Several papers in the vernacular were given to this witness to peruse.) There are two petitions and a rough draft written by me amongst these papers. Vittaee combe Bajee Naik Berud dictated to me. This was done in Dharaseo. She was invariably accompanied by two boys and a girl.

Hurry Naik here told the Judge that the police fouzdar tutored these witnesses to deny all knowledge of him.

Azimmodeen wullud Shaik Unwar.—I am a sowar in the Sholapur police and reside in Barsee. By order of this Court I proceeded to Dharaseo in the Nizam's territories. I brought the three last witnesses. The fourth witness, Tookaram, I think, is laid up with the guineaworm and could not walk. I did not get a tonga for him. I met him in a village called Koordoowaddee. He said he would come on to Poona slowly. I left him ten miles beyond Barsee road station. I tried to get a post tonga to bring him along, and offered to pay Rs. 2; but the man said the Collector was expected, and that he could not have the tonga. I do not think he will come to Poona. I arrived here last Sunday night with the three witnesses. Dharaseo is 40 miles from Barsee road station. He could have come along slowly in two days. I told the witness Tookaram that I would pay his expenses if he came to the station the same night.

Examination of Prisoner No. 1.

Q. Who is Tookaram?—A. He is a Maratha, a relation of the patel of Dharaseo. Q. What does he know about you?—A. It is no use of my saying what he knows as he is sure to say he knows nothing. I did not commit the murder at Girvi. I admit having committed four dacoities. My children would not have told lies.

Mr. H. N. Xavier next addressed the Court on behalf of prisoner No. 2.

Examination of Prisoner No. 3.

Q. What have you to say?—A. I was brought to the furruskhana, from my village Sasoora, north of Barsee, having been sent by the patel with whom I had a quarrel. The police ill-treated me whilst I was in custody. Marothee was constantly brought to the furruskhana, and to say that I was one of the gang.

The Government Prosecutor having replied, Mr. Justice Newnham charged the jury. He said the charge against these three prisoners is under section 396 of the Indian Penal Code. If you find it proved from the evidence that these three were engaged in a murderous dacoity, then they must be convicted of that charge, which is punishable by death, but a lighter sentence can be given. The learned Judge then clearly analyzed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and observed that it is a matter for regret that the jury has not had the advantage of viewing the locality in which Zetee is said to have been shot. Hurry has maintained all through that he had nothing to do with the murder and dacoity in Girvi. Mr. Justice Newnham touched upon the evidence for the defence, commenting upon the improbabilities of the case, and observed that Hurry's principal witnesses were his own relations. The witnesses examined to-day totally deny all knowledge of the accused, and speak quite contrary to what the other witnesses said. There is one thing very remarkable about Hurry. He admits a series of dacoities which are not punishable by death, but denies the other charge of murder which is so punishable. The defence put forward by prisoner No. 2 is very weak, and as regards No. 3, only three witnesses recognize his being there. It is hardly possible that a mistake has been made in the case of Hurry Naik. The evidence must be carefully scrutinized owing to the seriousness of the charge. If you find any reasonable doubt, the benefit of that doubt must be given to the prisoners.

The jury retired at a quarter to one, and after the lapse of an hour returned with the following verdict the foreman adding that they were not unanimous :—"Three of us find prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 guilty, two say not guilty. Prisoner No. 3, one says guilty, and four not guilty."

Mr. Justice Newnham thanked the gentlemen of the jury for their labours, and addressing prisoner No. 3 said, that "I accept the verdict of the jury, and you are accordingly discharged. As regards Nos. 1 and 2 the majority of the jurors are for convicting them, I shall therefore take time to consider whether I accept their verdict, or forward the papers for the final orders of the High Court."

The jury was composed of three natives and two Christians. Hurry Naik was again placed on his trial for having committed a dacoity in the village of Nursingpur.

LORD LYTTON AND YAKUB KHAN

The following correspondence has passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. First comes the translation of Yakub Khan's letter to the Viceroy, dated 8th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1296, Al Hijri—that is, 30th May 1879 :

"Be it known to the friendly heart of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (who is exalted and mighty, the bearer of high titles, the dispenser of glory and greatness, and the centre of good-will and friendship, may his prosperity increase) that since the day of my arrival at the British camp at Gundamuk I have been very happy, and that I am exceedingly pleased with, and thankful for, the reception and treatment accorded to me by the British Officers, which will (doubtless) tend to produce good results and bear the fruits of friendship, unity, and concord.

"Although I had resolved to come to Simla, and give myself the unbounded pleasure of a joyful interview with your Excellency for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations, the combination of three several circumstances prevented me from carrying my intention into effect. These were, in the first place, the intense heat of the weather, which renders travelling exceedingly difficult; secondly, the existence of cholera, which, in obedience to the Divine Decree, has made its appearance in those quarters; and, thirdly, the anarchy existing in the interior of Afghanistan, to attend to which is the most important of all matters.

"After completing a tour through the country, during which I shall inspect the frontiers and provinces, and introduce good government therein, I intend, God willing, towards the close of next cold season, to set out for my destination, and have a joyful meeting with your Excellency, for the purpose of making firmer the basis of friendship and drawing closer the bonds of affection and amity in a most suitable and appropriate manner.

"Further, what can I write beyond professions of friendship and good-will."

The Viceroy's letter, dated Simla, 4th June, 1879, is as follows :—

"From His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to His Highness Mahomed Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.

"May the prosperity of your Highness, the well-wisher and cherisher of your friends, be increased, and may the causes of happiness and pleasure ever brighten the face of your Highness' days. Be it known to your Highness' friendly heart that your Highness' letter, dated 30th May 1879, has been received by me.

"It gives me special pleasure to learn that your Highness is well satisfied with the arrangements which were made by British authorities for the accommodation of your Highness and your suite at Gundamuk. My desire was that everything possible should be done for the hospitable reception and entertainment of so honored a guest.

"I should have been greatly pleased if it had been possible for your Highness to fulfil your kind intention of visiting me at Simla, as I am convinced that a meeting would have been most advantageous toward drawing closer the bonds of personal friendship and confirming the fortunate alliance which has now been concluded between the two States. But the impediments mentioned by your Highness make it manifest that for several reasons the journey cannot at present be undertaken. Nevertheless in accordance with the intention which your Highness' kind letter conveys, I anticipate confidently the pleasure of meeting your Highness before long, at a more convenient season, in India.

"May your Highness' days be happy and prosperous to the fullest extent of your desires.

"I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness' sincere friend."

The *Times* obituary of the 21st May contained notifications of 48 deaths. Of this number the ages were not stated in nine instances, and in six cases the duration of life did not exceed five years. The remaining lives give an aggregate duration of life of over 2,050 years, or an average of 64 years each; 17 lives passed the limit of three-score and ten, and give an average of nearly 82 years. Lastly, 10 lives terminated at the great age of 80 or upwards, and three reached to even 90 years. These numbers are so unusual as to appear worthy of record.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the German Empress and the Crown Prince of Denmark, drove into Hyde Park on the 21st May to witness the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club; and a warm summer-like day, after so long a continuance of ungenial weather, brought thousands of spectators to the same spot. Soon after noon 17 coaches assembled at the gathering ground, near the Magazine—those of Lord Aveland, Captain Bastard, Lord C. Beresford, Lord Carington, Lord Castlereagh, Colonel Dickson, Mr. Eaton, M.P., Colonel Ewart, Lord Londesborough, Count Munster, Major-General Sir T. Paton, Lord Poltimore, Sir H. M. Thompson, Sir H. Tufton, Mr. Villiers, Colonel Owen Williams, and the drag of the 1st Life Guards. The President of the club, the Duke of Beaufort, is now on his way to the United States; and in his absence the procession was led by Lord Aveland, the vice-president of the club. As it drove by the Royal carriage and pair each gentleman on the drag saluted. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in a carriage and four, with postillions and outriders, were also in the park and witnessed the meet.

POSTAL CARDS.

The following Notification appears in the *Gazette of India* :—

Referring to the Notification dated 21st March, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd idem, relative to correspondence with places abroad, it is hereby notified that the rates, rules, and conditions relating to Post Cards contained in the Schedule of Rates therewith published, shall have effect from the 1st July, by which date the Foreign Post Cards bearing stamps of the value of 1½ annas each will probably be generally available.

Particular attention is drawn to the foot-note in the Schedule of Rates concerning Post Cards intended for transmission *via* Brindisi, to the effect that the rate of 2 annas *via Brindisi* must be made up by attaching a half-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post Card.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

The following is the petition which will be submitted to the public meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms this afternoon for adoption :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Bombay.

Sheweth,—That the line of railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi is an integral part of the trunk line projected by Lord Dalhousie to connect Bombay with Delhi and the provinces of Upper India,—a line, which was described by him as "of the greatest political and commercial value."

That, at Delhi, the line merges in the broad gauge system which extends eastward in unbroken uniformity to Calcutta, and which towards the north-west will ultimately reach as far as Peshawur, while at Ahmedabad, it is connected with the broad gauge system of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, which extends from that city to the port of Bombay.

That the line will, when completed, traverse many rich and populous districts, and there are on it the great cities of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, and others, up to and including Agra and Delhi. And that the distance from Delhi, the centre of the grain trade of Upper India, to the Port of Bombay will be less than the distance from Delhi to Calcutta, while the distance between Bombay and the fertile plains of Upper India will, when compared with the present G. I. P. Railway route, be shortened by about 350 miles.

That it is, therefore, certain that not only will the local traffic of the line be heavy, but that the natural advantages which Bombay will possess, in being at once the Port nearest to the producing districts of Upper India and to England, will draw to it a very large proportion of the export trade of British India, and materially increase the prosperity of this Presidency. But the advantages which this important undertaking would otherwise confer upon this Presidency, upon the country, and upon all who are connected with the commerce of India, will be very much impaired by the introduction of breaks of gauge. If grain or other produce, coming down from the districts beyond Delhi is to break bulk at Delhi, and then again at Ajmere or Ahmedabad, it will prefer the longer and more expensive railway route to Calcutta, and the higher rate of freight to England charged in Calcutta, to the great expense, delay and risks of injury and loss of goods, caused by the double break of bulk on the shorter route between Delhi and Bombay; and these breaks of the gauge will therefore operate as a heavy tax on the export trade of India.

That the northern portion of the Western Rajpootana Railway between Delhi and Ajmere, a distance of 273 miles, has already been constructed on the metre gauge of 3ft. 3in. That this portion has proved to be insufficient to carry even the local traffic, the railway authorities having been compelled to refuse to book traffic as their stations were blocked with goods, and having been forced to limit the amount of traffic they could give to or receive from the East Indian and Oude and Rohilkund railways. That, therefore, the adding to this already overburdened line, the larger through traffic anticipated between Bombay and Upper India as well as that of the line now in course of construction between Khundwa and Ajmere, must compel the Government to incur at once the heavy expense of doubling the metre gauge line or changing the same to the broad gauge.

That, in spite of this experience, it has recently been decided to lay the permanent way on the metre gauge on the southern portion between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur, a distance of 83 miles, although this portion of the line, including earth-works, masonry, bridges, and culverts, has been constructed for the broad or standards 5ft. 6in. gauge. It is, moreover, of extreme importance, in the interests of the Empire, that the broad gauge should be continued at least as far as Pahlunpur, which is to be the point of junction with the Indus Valley broad gauge line. The Government of Bombay have repeatedly urged this upon the Government of India and on the following grounds, that the Indus Valley Railway being a great military and strategical line which may probably, at some date, be of the utmost imperial importance, it would be well to avoid the errors of interpolating between the Indus Valley line, and the terminal portion of the connecting line between Ahmedabad and Bombay, a section of narrow line which would involve the great inconvenience of a double break of gauge, for the sake of an insignificant saving in the first construction of this short line.

That the reason assigned for adopting the metre gauge on the line between Delhi and Ahmedabad, which lies between two broad gauge systems and forms an integral part of the chief trunk line of India, is that there will be a saving in the first cost of making the railway. Recent experience in India, however, has proved that the difference between the first cost of broad and narrow gauge lines passing through a level and easy country, as the Western Rajpootana Railway does, is insignificant, and much less than was at one time supposed, that the comparative saving in making the narrow gauge line is more than counterbalanced by the additional rolling-stock required for it, that the capacity of the line is inferior, and that the expense of working a narrow gauge railway is much greater than the expense of working one on the broad gauge.

That while these disappointing results are being obtained with the prospect of only a slight saving in capital outlay, and while the greater portion of the European trade of India, which would naturally take the shortest route between Upper India and Western Port, will be subjected to the great risk and grievous inconvenience of a double break of bulk, the trade will also be burdened with much heavier railway charges than it would have been if the line between Ahmedabad and Delhi had been made on the broad gauge, and thus have given a uniform broad gauge from Bombay to Delhi, for it is a fact stated in the Government reports that the charges on the portion of the Rajpootana line now open are higher both for passengers and for goods than on any other railway in India. Further, a comparison of the accounts of the Western Rajpootana Metre Guage Railway, and of the B. B. & C. I. and East Indian Standard Gauge Railways, for the year 1877, shows that the cost working the goods traffic of the Western Rajpotna Metre Gauge Railway was 89 per cent. more per ton per mile than the B. B. & C. I. Broad Gauge Railway, and 274 per cent. per ton per mile more than the East India Broad Gauge Railway; and that the average charge for the conveyance of goods to the public was 29 per cent. more on the Western Rajpootana Metre Gauge Railway than on the B. B. & C, I., and 87 per cent. more than on the East India Railway.

That the same officials, who have succeeded in persuading the Government of India to make the line from Ahmedabad to Delhi on the narrow gauge, attempted with similar persistency, but fortunately on that occasion without success, to dictate to Lord Northbrook's Government what gauge should be laid down on the Punjab and Delhi line. The line beyond Lahore, which has been made on the narrow gauge, was, by order of Lord Northbrook's Government, reconstructed on the broad gauge at great expense to the country, and it is now well known, from the operations connected with the late war in Afghanistan, that a fearful error would have been committed if the line beyond Lahore had remained, as originally constructed, on the narrow gauge.

That in the competition for the trade of Upper India, Bombay, which is a much shorter distance from Delhi than Calcutta is, will therefore be placed at great disadvantage with Calcutta, for while the trade is brought from Delhi to Calcutta at low rates by the uniform broad gauge, it will be practically excluded from the shorter route to Bombay by the multiplied inconveniences of the expense, delays and risks of injury and loss of goods in the double break of gauge, and by the greatly increased charge for conveyance over the metre gauge portion of the line with which the trade will be burdened; and these obstructions will not only be a grievous injury to the trade of this Port and Presidency, but will seriously affect the export trade of the country on which its financial and commercial prosperity so much depend, and in which the whole British nation is directly interested.

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that Your Honourable House will be pleased to redress this grievance, and to direct that the line from Ahmedabad to Delhi—and particularly that portion of it from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpur—be reconstructed on the broad or standard 5ft. 6in. gauge.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE LATE MR. SAUNDERS.

(*Englishman*, June 8.)

It is our painful task to announce the death, at Kensington, on Saturday, the 7th instant, of Mr. John O'Brien Saunders, senior Managing Proprietor of the *Englishman* with which journal he had been connected in that capacity for nearly twenty years.

Known, time out of mind, among his contemporaries as the Nestor of the Indian Press, his claim to that title rested upon much more than mere length of honoured service in its ranks. Whatever success the *Englishman* has achieved has been mainly due to the ripe wisdom and sound practical judgment which, to the last, he brought to bear upon its conduct; and for the improvement that has taken place in the tone of Anglo-Indian journalism during the last quarter of a century, a large share of the credit will be ungrudgingly accorded to him.

The loss which Indian journalism suffers by his death, is one which can never be fully repaired, for no amount of natural talent, or of study, can ever supply the intimate personal knowledge of the last half century of Indian history which he possessed, in a degree rivalled, if at all, by only a very few of a generation now fast passing away.

To this intimate personal knowledge he added a rare breadth of view, keen common sense, and a power of hard, sustained work seldom met with even in men in the prime of life.

Our own loss—of the kindest and most appreciative of masters, our relations with whom have been almost uninterrupted for the last fifteen years—is too severe for us to do much more to-day than pen these few lines, all too inadequate to express our feelings, or to do justice to the subject of them.

Mr. Saunders, who was in perfect health when the last mail left England, died at the age of seventy-two.

Though it is in connexion with the *Englishman* that his name will be chiefly remembered, his conduct of this paper was only the crowning work of a long career of usefulness. Arriving in the country at an early age, he made for himself, as a planter and merchant, a position seldom attained in those days by the non-official European in India, while his reputation as a successful journalist was established many years before he took charge of the *Englishman*, of which he was for some time working editor, as well as proprietor and manager.

Fall of a Goods Shed at Calcutta.—The large shed belonging to Messrs. Burn and Co., the contractors for loading and unloading goods at the Howrah station, situated opposite the station, commencing from the side of the road leading from the station towards the Hugli bridge, and extending up to the E. I. R. shed for 3rd class passengers on the other side, and which was used as a repository for goods, suddenly fell down with a tremendous crash at 6 p.m. on Thursday. It was supported by large massive *sundri* posts, which gave way beneath the earth and caused it to come down. Fortunately, there was no one within the shed at that time, the Baboos as well as the coolies having left the shed after 5 p.m. as usual, or there would probably have been considerable loss of life, considering the number of coolies that generally work there.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JUNE 11, 4-40 p. m.

Silver 51⅝.

Council Bills 1s. 7¾d.

THE TRIAL OF THE DACOITS.

HURRY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

POONA, JUNE 11.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Hurry and his accomplice were called up, when Mr. Justice Newnham sentenced the former to be hung, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. The case of the second prisoner was referred to the High Court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ARMY ORGANISATION.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

In the House of Commons last night Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, replying to a question said that a Committee, and not a Royal Commission, will conduct the inquiry into our military organisation, and will consist exclusively of officers, who will consider as to the advisability of amending the constitution of the Army and ascertain the defects of the short service, reserve and depot systems.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Lieut. Hart, of the Royal Engineers, has been gazetted to receive the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Afghan war in rescuing a sowar from the enemy on the 31st January.

Consols 97¼.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left the day before yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116⅝
Bar Silver	51⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£35

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 11.

CANNANORE, 4-57 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. Fall of rain 48 cents.

CARWAR, 5-13 p.m.—Weather monsoonish; wind S. W. 6 to 8; thermometer 77; barometer 29·830. Fall of rain 1 inch 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. E. S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-45 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 93; barometer 29-80.

VINGORLA, 5-6 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 39 cents.

WE see it stated that Mr. William Digby resigns the editorship of the *Madras Times* next month and proceeds to England on account of ill health.

IF but a tithe of the stories set afloat amongst us about the evil practices of some of those connected with joint-stock companies in Bombay were true, it would be enough to make Mephistopheles himself chuckle with joy at the depravity of human nature. The transactions of those connected with the Eastern Financial Association and the East India Bank have been more prolific of such stories than any other companies that we can remember. The affairs of the former were allowed to pass into oblivion on a payment of six lakhs of rupees by the directors and the purchasers of the assets of the company, chief among whom were Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, for the benefit of the creditors. But Fate seems to have decreed that the practices of the men connected with the East India Bank should find them out; and its affairs have frequently been dragged into light before the High Court of Bombay. Petition after petition has been presented to the Court containing allegations of misconduct and misappropriation of the Bank's monies, which, if substantiated, might have placed the defaulters in the criminal dock, or at least have brought lakhs of rupees into the coffers of the Bank. It happens, however, in almost every instance, that the petitioners were bought over, and their allegations remained unsubstantiated except on one occasion when the liquidators, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, were removed from their office and other liquidators were appointed in their stead. A fresh petition has, however, come before Mr. Justice Bayley within the last few days; and the statements contained in it appear to affect very seriously the character of several well known citizens. The petitioner (Rehmoobhoy Khimjee) states that when Dinanath Ragboonath Khote and Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia, the present liquidators, were appointed, it was expected that the assets of the Bank would be properly realized and the interest of the shareholders carefully attended to. Matters went on swimmingly for a time; the liquidators brought suits in the High Court against Kessowjee Naik and Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, reputed to be wealthy persons, to recover many lakhs of rupees; and the coffers of the Bank were expected to turn into a veritable Eldorado. But these expectations were doomed to disappointment. It transpired afterwards that the liquidators were the mere tools of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, who was bought over by Kessowjee Naik, and that they were acting in collusion with him while he pulled the strings from behind for his own benefit without any regard to the interest of the shareholders. The suits in question were after all compromised for very small amounts, because the opposition of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia was bought over by Kessowjee Naik for one lakh of rupees; and this amount the liquidators knowingly permitted him to appropriate instead of recovering it for the benefit of the shareholders. There could be very little doubt (the petitioner states) about the above statements being correct, for they were elicited in the cross-examination of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia himself in the Mills Libel Case tried before Mr. Justice Bayley at the last Criminal Sessions. On making further enquiries since that case was heard, the petitioner was informed that Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the liquidators, and one Gordhundas Khimjee obtained from Kessowjee Naik one lakh of rupees on condition that they should get all the suits against him compromised for half a lakh. As the amount of compromise was subsequently raised to a lakh, Kessowjee Naik now claimed a refund of the lakh of rupees paid by him to them. The petitioner therefore prays that the liquidators be removed from their office; and that they and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and Gordhundas Khimjee be directed to refund to the company the sum of one lakh of rupees. The petition comes on for investigation before Mr. Justice Bayley to-morrow.

YESTERDAY afternoon Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, under directions from Mr. P. M. Mehta, the official liquidator of the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, put up to sale by public auction the cotton mill of the company situated in the sub-district of Nariad, together with all the buildings and machinery belonging to it. The sale was held at the office of the liquidator, Rampart Row, and commenced with a bid of one lakh of rupees. The property was knocked down to the highest bidder, Mr. Manoredas Harrakchund, who claims to be a mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November 1878, for Rs. 2,02,000.

CHOLERA, we (*Pioneer*) grieve to hear, has attacked the troops moving down from Safed Sang. The 10th Hussars have lost 17 men in one day; the Rifle Brigade and the Horse Artillery have also been attacked. Much further sickness and mortality are feared. The medical arrangements, however, are in excellent working order. The Base Hospital is ready at Peshawur for the reception of all sick from the front. From Kohat we hear of the death from cholera of Captain Clarke, R. A. The 25th has had five cases.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—We print in another column a contributor's suggestion for an Afghan war medal. Everybody, he says, has the frontier medal, which, moreover, is given only for little wars. But though not a small war, the late campaign would be pronounced a fiasco—on the Government's own showing, and the supposition that we must refrain from taking advantage of the Residency clauses so long as the Ghilzais think fit to question the propriety of the arrangement. There would be no objection to medals commemorating special instances of gallantry—such as occurred in the Kurrum, or like the defence of Kam Dakka by the brave fellows whom a London correspondent mistook for "native policemen"—throwing in the word *chowkidars*, by way of demonstrating his familiarity with the subject. But until we hear of our Envoy's safe arrival at Kabul, the less said of an Afghan war medal, the better. If we are to believe the rumours concerning the postponement of the Envoy's departure, the people who most deserve an Afghan medal are the Ghilzais of the Khoord Khyber, who, on the stroke of the twelfth hour, have defeated one of the main objects for which the war has been undertaken.

WE are glad to find there was one independent correspondent of the English Press in Lower Afghanistan, who supports the view taken by our own special correspondent with regard to the operations of the Kandahar column. A pamphlet has been written by Mr. Charles Williams, special correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, since his return to England, on the operations in Lower Afghanistan. He shows how unfairly Bombay was treated, in being allowed to send so few generals and staff officers to take part in the war, and how bad matters were in the Kandahar force until two Bombay officers, Generals Primrose and Phayre, and Sir Richard Temple went up to put them right.

AMIR YAKUB KHAN will not leave Gundamuck without receiving personal marks of the friendship of the Government. The presents for Shere Ali, sent to Peshawur, to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, have been utilised for Yakub Khan. He has also been presented with four Arab horses and three Walers, purchased from officers of the army at Gundamuck, by a committee specially appointed. Three of the Arabs belonged to officers of the 10th Hussars, and were splendid animals. Two of them cost Rs. 3,400, and are said to be well worth the money.

THE Lahore paper says:—Generally well-informed people assert with confidence that Colonel Baker, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will succeed Major-General Lumsden as Adjutant General of the Army in India, on the expiration of the latter officer's tenure of appointment. A better selection could hardly be made in the interests either of the army itself, or of the Government.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand that the removal of all General officers from the Public Works Department has been resolved upon, and will be shortly carried into effect. The immediate benefit to the State will not be great, however. If the Public Works show a saving, the pension list will be swelled.

IN a recent home despatch to the Bombay Government, the Secretary of State has ruled that judicial service in Native States does not qualify officers for appointment to the High Court.

THE Secretary of State for War has called for copies of any reports of trials made in India with the Gatling guns specially made for service in that country.

OUR Lahore contemporary hears that General Roberts will be entrusted with the administration of the Kurrum assigned territory.

No movement of troops in Kandahar is expected to take place during the summer.

THE Secretary of State in Council has decided that when a lady entitled to passage at the public expense receives passage allowance (based on P. & O. which do not include wine, &c.) in lieu of passage, the sum to be deducted for messing from such allowance shall be 4s. a day for the estimated period of the voyage. This order applies to the wives and families of general officers entitled to passage at the public expense.

THE Secretary of State has recently ruled that Indian officers sent home mentally afflicted are not eligible for admission to Ealing Asylum, and that, except in very special circumstances, the asylum is available only for officers and soldiers of the old local Indian army.

A RUMOUR comes from Gilgit that the Afghan prisoners taken by the Badakshis have been conducted across the Baraghil Pass, and there stripped and turned loose, and have made their way into Chitral in a state of great destitution.

IT is stated on the frontier that Mian Gul came to the Bajaur territory a few days ago. All the Khans of Bajaur are hostile to each other. Although Mian Gul tried his best, yet they could not be reconciled to each other.

A MULLA and a fakir are trying their best to excite people for war, but no one pays attention to their preachings, as a rumour has spread to the effect that a peace has been concluded between the British and the Amir of Kabul. The Bagauris and the Swatis are exceedingly glad to learn the news of peace.

THE Lahore paper says—We regret to learn that since the last reports were published cholera has been increasing in Lahore and in the immediate neighbourhood, especially among the villages to the south of Lahore, on the Ferozepore road and in the line of the Bari Doab Canal. In the districts the increase has been from 32 cases and 20 deaths reported on the 31st May to 113 cases and 63 deaths on 6th June. In Lahore city the number of fresh cases has averaged from 31st May 4 daily and the deaths one and two daily; on the 5th instant the number of fresh cases in Lahore had increased to 8, of which 4 were fatal; and on the 6th there were 12 fresh cases, of which 6 were fatal.

AN improvement is contemplated in the constitution of the local Boards at Calcutta and Bombay for the examination of masters, mates and engineers of vessels of the mercantile marine.

IN acknowledging the receipt from the Goverment of India of a draft Bill to regulate labour in factories in India (which Bill has also been circulated to the several local Governments in India for their consideration) the Secretary of State expresses his opinion that the enquiry instituted by the Indian Government into the working of factories in Native States in view to the expediency of the adoption by those States of a similar measure being considered, is one of considerable practical importance, and he hopes that it may lead to a satisfactory understanding with them on the subject.

THE Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions has written to Lord Cranbrook expressing a hope that a collection of objects illustrative of the arts and manufactures of India, such as those sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition, may be formed and transmitted direct to Sydney. His Royal Highness attaches much importance to the opportunities these exhibitions afford for promoting friendly intercourse with the colonies, for increasing and developing the demand for works of art and industry and for advancing the interests of trade and commerce in general.

THE *Pioneer* says—The Maharaja of Kashmir who started recently for Jummoo to take personal charge of famine relief in his country, has been stopped half way by the news of cholera, and he appears to feel some hesitation about descending into the valley, where his presence is nevertheless exceedingly important.

SUBJECT to conditions of water-supply (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) the Dakka temporary garrison will consist of No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force; the 27th Native Infantry; and a squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers. Eventually, however, these troops will be added to the garrison at Lundi Kotal, which, meanwhile, is to contain a company of Sappers; the 24th Native Infantry; 1-12th and 17th Foot; a squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers; and a battery of the Royal Artillery. Another company of Sappers will be added, to aid in the work of completing communications. The question of the permanent force at Lundi Kotal is reserved for further consideration. It has also been temporarily arranged to locate the 39th and 45th Native Infantry at Ali Musjid, and two companies of Native Infantry, with one squadron of the Bengal Lancers at Jamrud. But these garrisons will be reduced to the *minimum* requisite for occupation, as soon as arrangements have been effected for keeping the way open by the instrumentality of the tribes.

THE *Times* correspondent, in describing the actions at Kambula, says:—"With great pleasure I record the following unselfish act of bravery and humanity on the part of Lieutenant Browne, 24th Regiment, attached to Russell's Mounted Infantry. On the order to retire being given to the mounted troops who had opposed the right attack, a horse became so restive that his rider was unable to mount. The enemy were pressing forward, and our retreating ranks were a hundred yards from where the man stood. Galloping back under heavy fire, Lieutenant Browne held the horse until the rider mounted, the Zulus being then within 30 yards of them. The man, however, seems to have lost his stirrups, and his horse now bolted with him along the advancing line of the enemy. Again Lieutenant Browne returned, and waited until he was satisfied that the man was firmly seated, and both galloped back in safety to camp. I believe this officer will be recommended for the Victoria Cross, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the recommendation will be granted. . . . . Of the officers I could record many acts of bravery and devotion to their comrades during the action of the 28th and 29th. Visiting the hospital on the evening of the latter date, I saw a man lying with a broken leg; on questioning him, he told me that he was shot during the Cavalry engagement of the morning, and assured me that had not Colonel Russell, 12th Lancers, ridden back and lifted him on to his horse, he must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, who were then close upon him. There are now in camp one officer and two men who unhesitatingly declare that their escape on the 28th was due to the direct personal exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B. All three had lost their horses and were fast sinking from exhaustion when this gallant officer either carried them in turn on his horse or relieved them of their rifles and ammunition, or, still more, by his cool and reassuring manner infused into them moral courage and support at a moment when all hope seemed to have vanished."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bander this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Der Nebenmann	Streck.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	Les Deux Foscari	F Van Herzeele.
Waltz	Officers	C Coote.
Quadrille	Seekadet	Strauss.
Galop	Chimes	F Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MANDVI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.—In the report of the meeting of this Company which we published yesterday, a mistake occurred which we now correct. Mr. Rimington did not appear for the Bank of Bombay, nor did he make any proposal on behalf of the Bank. He appeared at the meeting of creditors on behalf of the Trustees, to whom the property of the Company was assigned to pay the debt due to the Bank of Bombay by the directors of the mill and the mill itself. The Hon. Mr. Balfour appeared for the Bank, but did not make any offer as to deferring payment.

THEFT.—A Hindu, named Matapul Gooddin, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—A noted character, named Noor Mahomed Abdoola, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to two years' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of stealing a purse containing Rs. 2-9-5 while passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan mendicant was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 18 entrusted to prisoner's care by another mendicant. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT of money in the public treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the 30th April, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877:—1877 Rs. 12,87,25,354, 1878 Rs. 13,80,36,822, 1879 Rs. 12,28,07,420.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Khodabux Currimbux, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on being convicted of being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Old Memon warra, and failing to render a satisfactory account of his presence at that locality.

THE following is officially republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—"Officers in the various departments of the public service travelling on duty by railway are generally allowed 1st, 2nd, intermediate or 3rd class railway fare single or double, or mileage, according to the traveller's position in the public service. When an officer travels in an inferior class to that in which he is entitled to accommodation, it is not open to him to draw mileage or railway fare in his proper class, unless his actual expenses for himself, family, servants and luggage for the railway journey amounted to not less than the amount of regulated mileage or fare for his class."

MURDER OF A NATIVE WOMAN AT POONA.—A woman, named Bhima Combe Gunnoo Sindah, was missing from Sunday night last, and search was made for her but without avail. Yesterday morning her sister reported the matter to the police, and requested that her house which has been padlocked should be forcibly opened. The police opened the lock, and saw the unfortunate woman lying dead, with her face cut in several places. Her right side has a deep wound. Her ornaments, of the value of about five hundred rupees, are missing, and suspicion suggests that the unfortunate woman was murdered for the sake of them. Her body was removed to the Sassoon Hospital for *post mortem* examination.—*Poona Observer*.

THE PHELVI, GUJARATI AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the Phelvi, Gujarati and English Dictionary, the work of Mr. Jamaspjee Dustoor Minocherjee Jamash Asana. Phelvi scholars will doubtless be glad to welcome this book as a very great aid to them in their studies. The Parsis are not far behind in the work, which has been so attractive to Danish and German students of Oriental literature. The importance of such a work has long been felt, and we are glad to notice that this help to the Oriental student has now been furnished. It will be useful to Europeans, as the meanings are given both in Gujarati and English. The peculiarities of the language have been very carefully explained. In the body of the work the words are arranged in their phonetic rendering into Gujarati and English, and then their meaning is given. The Phelvi language is the most ancient and difficult of all the languages spoken in Persia, though many recent words are derived from the Avesta, Sanscrit, and other languages. This book will be exceedingly useful to every Phelvi student, and we trust it will be well patronized by students generally in Western India.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE POLICE FOR RAMPA.—Sergeants Marshall, Sweeney and Englewood left Madras on Saturday by the Socotra for Cocanada to do temporary duty as first class Inspectors on account of the ryots' disturbance. Major R. G. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, also proceeded by the same steamer to relieve Major Cunliffe, who reverts to his former appointment.

THE CONCERT AT SONAPUR SCHOOLS.

A VERY successful Concert was given at the Indo-British School, Sonapur, on Tuesday evening last, when several well-known amateurs kindly gave their services in the execution of an admirable programme of vocal and instrumental music. We are glad to hear that the receipts met the expectations of the promoters of the Concert, and that the children will receive direct benefit therefrom, the girls in obtaining each a waterproof jacket, and the boys each a flannel vest.

THE ASSAULT ON AND RESISTING THE RAILWAY POLICE IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaon Police Court, the above case was resumed before Mr. W. Webb, in which Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, twelve other Parsis, five Mahomedans, and one Hindu, all employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshop at Parel, stand charged with rescuing two prisoners from legal custody, and further with assaulting Mr. Burns, the chief constable of the Railway Police, and several other policemen, on the 30th ultimo, while in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of all the defendants.

The evidence of five more witnesses who were present at the affray was taken, and the case for the prosecution then closed; on which Mr. Payne applied for an adjournment to consider whether it would be necessary to call witnesses for the defence and to address the Court. His Worship granted the application, and adjourned the further hearing to Wednesday next, the 18th instant.

THE SWAMPING OF A STEAM LAUNCH ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the charge preferred against Mr. James Richard Cottel, one of the assistants at the Sassoon Docks, Colaba, with navigating a vessel so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the death of Simon Ropazo and three others, was called on for hearing.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Government for the prosecution, and Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Corke, of the Master Attendant's Department, and three other witnesses, ship labourers, were examined for the prosecution; their evidence was similar to that given before the Coroner, and which has already appeared in previous issues of our paper. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to this day at 2 p.m.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.—An alarming discovery was made at the Leeds County Court on Thursday, May 15th. One of the attendants engaged in cleaning the court found a quantity of loose blasting powder mixed with the heads of lucifer matches, some cotton wool containing fine powder, and three large bottles filled with blasting powder underneath the seat usually occupied by the High Bailiff.

THE BELLARY MURDER.—Townshend, the private of the Royal Artillery who stands charged with causing the death of his wife at Bellary, was handed over to the civil authorities on Thursday last, and will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court at Madras. Townshend attended a funeral party and when starting on the sad errand, his wife remarked to him that she wondered "who would be the next to go." On his return, he alleges because she was intoxicated, he severely beat her, and finding her fall down, and lie quite motionless, he ran out of his quarters and told his comrades that his wife was helplessly drunk. Sergeant Major Splane, however, went over to the scene, and, fearing the woman was dying, he sent her to the Regimental Hospital close by, where on arrival at the entrance she expired. Townshend on hearing that she was dead, ran towards a tank saying that he intended to drown himself, but he was chased and secured by the Surgeon of the Regiment and a Sergeant. The doctor in his examination at the inquest said that the woman was suffering from an enlarged spleen, and that she had died from that cause, death only being accelerated by the violence used towards her. Six children are left motherless, and as Townshend's pay ceased immediately after the occurrence, they are thrown on the hands of the regiment, the non-commissioned officers of which, it may be said to their credit, have not only provided for their present wants, but have arranged to place them in an asylum. Townshend is a man of some seventeen years service, and bore on the whole, a very good character.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday at the Municipal Offices. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Douglas, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) submitted his Administration Report for 1878, from which we extract the following:—

CHAPTER I.

Owing to the flaws in the Municipal Acts 3 of 1872 and 2 of 1873, as explained in Chapter I. of my last Report, no election was held until quite the end of the year, and the members of the old Corporation continued in office until the 31st December, the members of the old Town Council holding office under the terms of the Acts of 1872 and 1878 until the new Council was formed in 1879.

The rate-payer's elections for the Corporation were held on the 30th October. In most instances the former members were re-appointed, in ward 3 there was a similarity of numbers between the votes polled by Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy and Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and on drawing lots the choice fell to Mr. Bhaiskunker Nanabhoy. Thereupon Mr. Bhugwandass appealed to the Chief Magistrate to amend the declared result of the election or set it aside, and objected to the validity of some of the votes polled for Mr. Bhaishunker, contending that certain persons who appeared on the lists were not entitled to vote. The Chief Magistrate ruled, that the lists having been duly prepared in accordance with the law, the votes received for Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass were good votes. Thereupon Mr. Bhaishunker expressed his readiness to allow Mr. Bhugwandass to be declared elected. The Chief Magistrate passed an order, amending the declared result of the election, and decided that Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass was duly returned.

The meetings of the Corporation, of the Town Council, and of Committees during the year were as under:—Corporation, 25; Committees, &c., of ditto, 3; Town Council, 64; Sub-Committees of ditto, 116—total, 208.

The changes on the Corporation during the year were as under:—

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C. S., resigned; Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, resigned; Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett, died; Mr. G. A. Barnett, resigned; Mr. G. Geary, resigned; Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, resigned; Captain H. Morland, resigned; Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, resigned; Mr. Sorabjee J. Jeejeebhoy, resigned; Mr. James Thorburn, resigned; and Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, M. R. C. S. I. E. and G. G. M. C., died.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, resigned; and Captain H. Morland, resigned.

These two vacancies were filled up by the appointments of Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee and Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, M. D.

On the 8th December 1877, Mr. Thomas Blaney was appointed by Government to succeed Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the office of Chairman of the Council, from 1st January 1878. Mr. Blaney continued in the office throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.—HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

There is nothing to record under this heading there having been so changes during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.—FINANCIAL.

Assessment and Collection.

In consequence of the consolidation of owners and occupiers' rates into a single rate leviable from owners, as provided in the Amended Municipal Act, the Assessing and Collecting Departments have been amalgamated since 1st January 1879, and the reports of both departments for 1878 have been submitted by Mr. Hutchinson, the officer at the head of the amalgamated department.

The gross valuation on 23,247 separate properties, of rateable property, fell by Rs. 49,622, from Rs. 1,15,86,740 in 1877 to Rs. 1,15,37,118 in 1878. That there was no increase in valuation, although there was an increase of 467 in the number of properties assessed, is partly owing to the bills for several buildings assessed in the latter part of 1877 having been included in the collections of 1878, and partly to several ranges of buildings which were formerly assessed under one number having been divided into different blocks and separately numbered, as explained by the Assessor and Collector at page 52 of his report.

No alterations were made in the rates during the year, but since the passing of the Amended Municipal Act in June 1878, house, police, and lighting rates have been included in a consolidated rate of 9 per cent., as follows:—house rate at 5 per cent. on net valuation, police rate at 2 per cent. and lighting rate at 2 per cent, halalcore cess subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Act was at 3 per cent. Water rate by meter was at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, and on house valuation at 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on the second Rs. 100, and 1½ per cent. on the third Rs. 100, and upwards of monthly rent.

The gross assessment as compared with 1877 increased by Rs. 30,461 and the net assessment by Rs. 38,862. This increase is due principally to increased water rate which was about Rs. 30,000 in excess of last year.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,618 on private horses and carriages, and of Rs. 23,748 on public conveyances. There was an increase of 64 in the number of licensed labour carts during the year as compared with 1877, and of 8 in the number of hack buggies and shigrams, but a decrease of 48 in the number of bullock hackeries. The falling off in the receipts on public conveyances, notwithstanding an increase of 56 in the number of conveyances, is almost entirely due to the exemption for one year of 335 buggies altered or reconstructed according to the improved model, in conformity with the Town Council's resolution of 3rd October 1876, and partly to the rejection of a large number of riding hackeries by the Police Commissioner.

The number of appeals, although very much below the average, shows a considerable increase; there having been 1,406 in respect of 2,042 properties in 1878 against 727 in respect of 1,006 properties in 1877.

The number of bills has been reduced by about one-half in consequence of the consolidation of owners' and occupiers' rates into a single rate leviable from owners. The saving effected on this account and by the consequent amalgamation of the Assessing and Collecting Departments from 1st January 1879 will be reported on next year.

In my report of last year I stated that the rates recoverable on certain Government buildings which were not included in the list of new Government buildings prepared in 1877 because they had not been completed, would amount to about Rs 10,000; and that I had requested Government to increase their contribution to the Municipality accordingly. An unfavourable reply having been received from Government, the Corporation at a meeting held on 19th November 1878 appointed a Special Committee to prepare and forward a memorial to Government on the subject.

Collection Department.

The comparison of assessment and collection stands as follows:—

Balance to debit of collection at the end of 1877	Rs.	1,97,288
Assessment received in 1878	,,	16,08,594
Total	Rs.	18,05,882
Deduct remissions	,,	39,073
Balance for collection	,,	17,66,809
Collected in 1878	,,	14,49,266
Balance to debit of collection at the end of 1878	Rs.	3,17,543

It will be seen from the above statement that the closing balance of the year under report is larger than that of 1877 by upwards of Rs. 1,20,000. This is entirely due to the delay in passing the Amended Municipal Act, which necessitated the bills for the whole year being issued for collection in the second half of the year.

The question of the rating and assessment of the railway companies is still unsettled.

It will be recollected that pursuant to Mr. Ormiston's award the G. I. P. Railway Company were assessed for the year 1869 at a sum of Rs. 95,657 net, the rates in respect of which amounted to Rs. 3,826-4-6 and the Company agreed to pay and did pay that sum for that year and for each of the subsequent six years, namely, up to and including 1875.

In 1876, however, they claimed to be assessed according to the working of the year 1874, but as the latter was a notoriously bad year I refused to entertain this suggestion, and as the Company declined to pay at the same rate as in former years, I required them to furnish the actual accounts of the working for that year: this was done after considerable delay, but the account thus submitted purported to show that the Company had not realized any assessable profits during the year under notice. On going into these accounts, however, it appeared that in many important respects the Company had misapplied the principles laid down by the High Court for the guidance of Mr. Ormiston, and though they have now to a considerable extent admitted my objections and consented to a modification of the accounts originally submitted, I am still at issue with them on several important questions of principle. I long since called for the accounts for 1877 which, however, are not yet forthcoming, and those for 1878 are now due.

Having regard to the difficulties and delays, incidental to the course hitherto adopted, I have determined for the future to assess the railway companies prospectively like other rate-payers, leaving them if dissatisfied with my assessment to their remedy by appeal.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Full details of the financial administration of the Municipality are given in the Chief Accountant's report, and the general results, I trust, will be considered satisfactory. We received Rs. 1,04,652 more than the amount of the Budget estimate of receipts, and spent Rs. 1,14,310 less than the amount of the Budget estimate of expenditure; and as the opening cash balance was Rs. 3,27,359 above the estimate, we were on the whole Rs. 5,46,321 to the good.

The principal items which make up the total excess of Rs. 1,88,651 of receipts over estimate are as follows:—Town Duties, which yielded about Rs. 60,000 less than in 1877, Rs. 1,33,006. Miscellaneous receipts, fees, and fines, Rs. 38,000. Tobacco duties Rs. 5,000, and Insurance Companies Rs. 5,500.

On the other hand, there was a falling off of Rs. 83,000 on account of rates, taxes, &c., but with the exception of the decrease of about Rs. 20,000 on account of wheel tax explained above the falling off is to be ascribed to short collections and not to any falling off in the assessment; and when the whole of last year's outstandings, minus remissions and refunds, have been collected there will probably be a further surplus of about Rs. 30,000 on property rates.

The expenditure sanctioned in the Budget amounted to Rs. 31,60,235, but in the course of the year a further sum of Rs. 2,24,229 was passed by the Corporation. This amount being in excess of the extra grants usually sanctioned by the Corporation after the passing of the Budget, I may explain that it includes Rs. 1,64,382 on account of the adjustments mentioned by the Chief Accountant at page 77 of his report. Out of the balance, Rs. 22,000 were granted to the Health Department for excess in fodder, for replacing bullocks which died from rinderpest, for improvement to the desiccator, and for rebuilding chawls at Bori Bandar, Rs. 6,554 for road repairs, Rs. 5,880 for new drains, Rs. 4,000 to the Vaccination Department, and Rs. 3,747 for Police. Including all these extra charges the total amount of the amended grant was Rs. 33,84,534.

The loss by exchange on payment of interest at 2 shillings the rupee on the portion of the local debt held in England, which increased by Rs. 55,500 during the year, was Rs. 14,463.

Up till 31st December 1878 the total amount advanced from the surplus cash balance on account of the Tulsi water works, the Surface Drainage works, and the new Drainage works, was Rs. 6,21,195 including Rs. 4,14,644 advanced up to 31st December 1877. Had the above advances been recovered before the end of the year, the actual surplus cash balance on 31st December 1878 would have been Rs. 7,76,097.

Deducting the liabilities detailed at page 86 of the Chief Accountant's report, amounting to Rs. 2,47,400, the surplus available at the end of 1878 was Rs. 5,29,697 less, Rs. 3,15,000 already availed of in the Budget of 1879. The remaining surplus thus amounts to Rs. 2,14,697 which added to the reserve of Rs. 3,50,000 set aside on account of interest on the Drainage Loan, after providing Rs. 75,000 for a new office, and Rs. 87,000 for new works during the current year, as stated at page 9 of the Budget for 1879, would leave a surplus cash balance of Rs. 5,64,697. Of this, I would propose to reserve 5 lakhs for payment of interest and sinking fund instalments on the Drainage Loan, which will leave a balance of Rs. 64,697 for unforeseen and additional charges during the current year.

12,754 Town Duty certificates were passed by the Chief Accountant during the year against 7,987 in 1877 and 3,182 in 1873. Receipts and expenditure vouchers numbered 24,200 against 19,400 in 1877, 16,900 in 1876, and the total transactions of the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,20,000 against Rs. 1,10,00,000 in 1877 and Rs. 81,00,000 in 1876.

I pointed out in my last report that the work in the Chief Accountant's office had increased considerably, and the above figures will show that it is still increasing. The remarks of the Chief Accountant on this subject deserve particular attention, and I propose in the next Budget to provide him with the extra establishment he requires.

It would be impossible for an officer to perform the very arduous duties of this office with greater zeal and efficiency than has always been shown by Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, and therefore, I trust, there will be no difficulty in complying with that gentleman's reasonable demands for assistance when the time arrives for taking them into consideration.

I must express my obligations to the Auditors, Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Nanabhai Rastamjee Ranina, for their close and careful examination of the accounts of the Municipality, and I would refer to their full and careful report for any further information on the subject of the past year's finance.

CHAPTER IV.—PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The charges for printing and stationery amounted to Rs. 20,661-1-0, of which Rs. 16,106-5-5 was for printing and Rs. 4,554-10-8 for stationery.

The printing included such exceptionally heavy items as that of the report of the Drainage Commission Re. 1,890, the bye-laws in three languages Rs. 820, the list of voters at the Municipal elections Rs. 1,290, and the Secretary's record of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council Rs. 1,100.

The expenditure on stationery was about the same as in 1877, but there was an increase on printing of nearly Rs. 4,000.

CHAPTER V.—EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report on the Executive Engineer's Department has again been submitted by Mr. Braham, the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, whose services have been further retained by the Municipality, in consequence of the re-employment of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, on special duty, in connection with the new drainage works.

The following new works which were sanctioned in the Budget of 1878, were carried out during the year at a total cost of Rs. 85,364:—Arthur Foras Road, Purbhadevi Road, Warli Fort Road, 4 police chowkies, Filling-in Hindu and Mahomedan burial-grounds, Filling-in ground opposite Dhobies' Lines at Mahalakshmi, 3-inch water main to Love Grove pumping station, 3-inch water main from Purbhadevi Road to Warli sluices, drain from new Dhobies' Lines to low level sewer, completion of Dhobies' Lines, paving footpaths in Fort with stone.

These works were satisfactorily carried out at low rates, and were all completed and paid for within the year. It is satisfactory to note that in no case was there any excess over the sanctioned amount, but on the contrary a saving of Rs. 4,488 on the total amount sanctioned in the Budget.

All the above—mentioned new works were urgently required, and the roads had long been under contemplation, having been deferred from year to year for want of funds.

All that is now required to complete the road accommodation on the Flats is an extension of the Arthur Foras Road from the Central Station on the Flats to TardeoRoad. I had provided for this extension in the list of new works for the current year, but it had to be taken out of the list in order to make up the sum of Rs. 75,000, which has been set aside by the Corporation towards the cost of a new Municipal Office. I hope, however, to provide for it again in next year's Budget.

The new Purbhadevi road is a great boon to the inhabitants of Mahim, who had petitioned for it repeatedly.

The amount, about Rs. 20,000, expended on the filling-in of the ground on both sides of the Arthur Foras Road has gone a long way towards the provision of new burial grounds for Mahomedans and for low caste Hindus, which are very urgently needed.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Full details of the working of this Department are given in the Deputy Executive Engineer's report. Out of 724 applications to build or re-build 192 were refused on sanitary or other grounds, 668 notices to remove and 48 to repair dangerous buildings were issued, but notwithstanding all the care of the Department seven fatal accidents from the fall of ruinous buildings occurred during the year, and twelve persons were injured. 101 ruinous buildings were removed by the Department under section 200 of the Act in default of compliance with notice, and 284 new huts which had been built without permission were pulled down. 1,276 notices were issued for the removal of inflammable materials.

There were 1,305 summonses in this Department for offences against the Act, and out of that number of cases only three were dismissed. The fines inflicted by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 2,303. These results are highly creditable to the Engineer's Department, and I may here add that the manner in which Municipal prosecutions generally were conducted during the year under report was such as to call forth the commendation of Government in their Resolution, No. 1847 of 26th March 1879, in the Judicial Department, reviewing the Chief Presidency Magistrate's report for 1878.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

This important object has been carefully attended to during the year. The usual grant of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned in the Budget and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,297. In 60 localities the streets have been widened by the addition of 2,432 square yards of land.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

Road Repairs.—The roads have been kept in very good order throughout the year at a diminished cost. Deducting Rs. 30,000 for footpaths of two kinds, stone pavement and composition of tar and metal chips, Rs. 12,000 for road scraping, Rs. 15,000 for rebate allowed to the Port Trust, and Rs. 6,500 for a new steam roller, the total available sum remaining out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,56,300 was Rs. 1,93,000.

The composition used by Mr. Braham for the footway of the Market Road has been very successful notwithstanding the heavy monsoon of last year. It has since been laid in other parts of the city, and I propose to continue the use of it until such time as the whole of the footpaths can be paved with stone. Stone paving is progressing favourably in and about the Fort, and if about Rs. 20,000 can be provided annually for a few years for this purpose there will be no reason to complain of the state of the footpaths in Bombay. The blue or Siwri stone which is now being used for pavements is more lasting than asphalte, and I do not regret the failure of the Shahabad contract mentioned by Mr. Braham at page 266 of his report, as the blue stone which has been substituted for the Shahabad stone answers the purpose equally well, and, besides being cheaper, is much easier to get.

218 roads and footways were regularly watered during the year, at a cost of Rs. 53,435 against 209 in 1877, and all roads watered by the contractor were scraped daily by the Engineer's Department at a cost of Rs. 10,868.

The Tramway was extended during the year on the Girgaon road from the Esplanade Road to Portuguese Church Street, a distance of 5,812 feet.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

There were three extensions of the water-supply during the year, one from the Purbhadevi Road to a point near the Warli sluices for the benefit of the village of Warli, one at Faneswady, and one at Moogbhat Lane. These were all 3-inch mains, and the last two were laid at the expense of the house-owners and handed over to the Municipality.

There were two serious bursts in the Vehar Main during the year, one at the G. I. P. Railway Company's grass siding near the Byculla station, and the other near Marole.

Mr. Braham's remarks on the desirability of doing away with dipping wells and substituting stand-pipes deserve attention. I have called for a report of the probable cost of carrying out his suggestions in the Tulsi supply district. The number of connections has been increased by 156.

As regards the important question of the further prohibition of cultivation, &c., on the gathering ground of the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, the Deputy Engineer has been requested to prepare a plan showing the whole of the area on which the right of cultivation and of grazing should be brought up or otherwise obtained by the Municipality, and also the area of forest to be reserved in order to secure as good a rainfall as possible in the vicinity of the Lakes.

The contour of the Vehar Lake and gathering ground as shown in the original plan being insufficient in extent, a fresh plan is required, and when it is ready a reference will have to be made to Government, whose assistance will be necessary for the taking up of additional land.

LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The total number of lamps lighted was the same as in 1877, *viz.*, 3,166, but 65 lamps have been re-distributed to meet numerous complaints from house-owners in various parts of the city. The lighting generally has been satisfactory during the year, and the illuminating power of the gas up to the standard of 12 sperm candles.

Mr. Braham was absent from duty in November and December last in consequence of ill-health, and during his absence Mr. MacEwen acted for him, and conducted the duties of the office most efficiently.

CHAPTER VI.—WORKSHOPS.

The Chief Accountant has given an account of the management of the Workshops at page 93 of his report, which shows a small net profit of Rs. 116. From the total profits amounting to Re. 16,323, a number of labour-saving tools have been provided for the use of the Workshops, such as large circular saws, patent saw-sharpening machine, hand saw, Felloe lathe and a ten-ton travelling crane.

A substantial bungalow for the Superintendent has also been erected at a cost of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Town Council out of profits, and with the assistance of old bricks and other materials which had been lying useless about the Workshop's compound for many years.

The work turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 2,15,480 against Rs. 1,15,000 in 1877, including the fitting out of three Government transports with horse fittings, &c., and the supply of iron tanks for the Malta Expedition. For the work done at the Municipal Workshops on this occasion the special thanks of Government were received.

The working of the pumping stations at Love Grove and Carnac Bandar has been satisfactory, and shows a saving of Rs. 3,000. No breakdown in the machinery occurred throughout the year.

The steam rollers and fire engines, which have been put into thorough working order, have worked satisfactorily during the year, and with due care on the part of the drivers they ought not to require any extensive repairs for a long time to come.

After what I have stated above, it is hardly necessary for me to add that Mr. Rowe, the Superintendent, has worked very zealously and with a view to the permanent improvement of the Workshops during the year under report.

The Chief Accountant brings to notice some irregularities in the Superintendent's management of the Workshops, as regards the accounts kept during the year certain excesses incurred, plant purchased, and alterations undertaken in anticipation of profits. The orders issued to the Superintendent will no doubt prevent a recurrence of such irregularities in future.

CHAPTER VII.—GARDENS.

Mr. Walton's report gives a full account of the improvements effected in the Victoria Gardens by re-arrangement and enlargement of the Deer Park, and the construction of new masonry cages for the animals.

The total sum expended on the Victoria Gardens during the year was Rs. 19,592 including Rs. 7,017 for special improvements, and the net sum deducting returns from the Garden Rs. 13,833.

The receipts amounting to Rs. 5,759 show a falling off as compared with last year and the year before last, although the Gardens were kept in first-rate order and were unusually well supplied with shrubs and flowers. The probable cause of the decrease is, as stated by Mr. Walton, that the supply in Bombay is at present in excess of the demand.

The proposed fruit and flower show was not attempted during the year under report, as I found that it would be necessary to apply for a considerable advance of money which there was very little prospect of recovering by the sale of tickets, owing to the depressed state of business in Bombay.

I agree with Mr. Walton that if a Band were to play once or twice a week at the Gardens it would add considerably to their attractions, but the question has been raised more than once and it has been ascertained that under the existing law the Corporation has no authority to sanction the necessary expenditure.

The other Gardens are in good condition and the Falkland Road Gardens have been much improved during the year.

The position of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Gardens at Mahim being found to be very unfavourable from their proximity to the sea, it will not be advisable to expend any large sum on the improvement of these Gardens as I proposed to do in my report of last year.

Mr. MacEwen's management of all the gardens under his charge has, as usual, been excellent.

CHAPTER VIII.—MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The total receipts of the year on account of Markets and Slaughter Houses have been Rs. 2,13,588—Rs. 1,811 less than the estimate and Rs. 1,829 less than in 1877.

This decrease is, however, merely nominal for had the stall fees been collected in advance at the end of December for the first quarter of the following year, as usually done, there would have been a surplus of Rs. 11,063 instead of a falling off of Rs. 1,811.

There were 132 convictions for offences against those sections of the Act which are enforced by the Market Department; and 95 tons of unwholesome food were destroyed against 172 tons in 1877.

The meat supplied to the Bombay markets is good, but there has been a falling off of late years in the size and condition of the animals slaughtered for food.

The impression that this is the case throughout this Presidency is, I believe, pretty general, and the deterioration is supposed to be partly owing to the prohibition by Government of the free use by the villagers of a good deal of land in each village, which was formerly reserved to the villagers for the free grazing of their sheep and cattle.

Mr. Higgins who was allowed 15 months' sick leave in August 1877, returned to duty on 1st November 1878, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. Kent who had been acting for him during his absence. Both these officers performed their duties entirely to my satisfaction.

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATIONAL.

From the statement of receipts and expenditure on account of schools supported from the Presidency Educational Local Funds for the calendar year 1878, it will be seen that the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 5,728.

I learn from Mr. Kirkham, the Acting Educational Inspector, that the increased Municipal grant enabled the Educational Department to open 8 new primary schools, 3 of which are Marathi and 5 Gujarati.

In deference to opinions expressed by members of the Corporation, 1 Marathi school and 4 out of the 5 Gujarati schools are for girls. The increased grant also enabled the Department to hire healthier quarters for some of the schools, to improve their furniture, and in a few cases to slightly add to the salaries of the teachers by giving them what is known as "proficiency allowance."

CHAPTER X.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

I concur generally in all Dr. Weir has said in his interesting report, and I would beg to draw particular attention to his remarks on the calculation of the mortality of the city on the basis of the census of 1872. It will not be possible to arrive at the correct death-rate of the city until a fresh census is taken.

The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,77,246. Deducting this amount from the total expenditure shown above, there remains a balance of Rs. 4,35,915, which represents the cost of the Health Department to the Municipality. A statement showing in detail the work done by the Department will be found at page 333 of the Health Officer's report. Efficiency and economy have been fully maintained during the year, and the work accomplished was in excess of the results shown in 1877. The season on the whole was healthy so far as the ordinary population of the city is concerned; and no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. The deaths from zymotic diseases were very much under the number registered in the previous year. There were 1,183 deaths from cholera against 2,550 in 1877, and 357 deaths from small-pox against 958 in 1877. At page 307 of his report Dr. Weir points out that a good deal still remains to be done for the improvement of the dwellings of the poorer classes, although a good deal has been done already during the last few years. He also points out that definite Bye-laws are required for the Building Department. The Corporation will remember that when the Bye-laws for the other Departments were passed by the Corporation and sanctioned by Government in the month of June 1878, the building Bye-Laws were postponed for further consideration pending the passing of the Amended Acts. They will be brought up again for discussion shortly and will, I hope, be passed.

An excellent drain has been substituted during the year for the open ditch on one side of Kumbharwada. And the same will be done on the other side of the street in the current year. This alteration ought certainly to improve the health of the neighbourhood, for the sewage has now a good flow instead of lying stagnant.

Dr. Weir was on privilege leave for the last quarter of the year under report and during his absence the Assistant Health Officer, Mr. Brunton, was in charge of the office. Mr. Brunton's reputation as an able and energetic officer is so well established, that it is hardly necessary for me to add that he carried on the Health Officer's duties in addition to his own entirely to my satisfaction.

CHAPTER XI.—TULSI WATER WORKS AND SURFACE DRAINAGE.

Mr. Walton in his report has given a full and clear account of the progress made during the year in carrying out the important works under his charge. The earthen dam and the tower of the Tulsi Lake were sufficiently advanced at the end of last hot weather to admit of the monsoon water of last season being stored for future use, and the whole work will certainly be completed before next monsoon. It was hoped that Tulsi water would be supplied to Bombay before the close of the year under report, but owing to the heavy and late rainfall the pipes could not be laid in time on the last mile or two of the line, and the opening of the water works was delayed in consequence until March of the current year. The heavy rainfall of last year also caused a landslip in the month of August on the side of the Penstock shaft below the foot of the earthen dam which might have given rise to the most serious results. Measures were at once adopted by Mr. Walton for the shoring of the shaft, and in a few days' time all chance of danger to the dam was averted. It is impossible that a similar accident can occur in future, now that the inlet pipe is laid and the whole of the cavity in the vicinity of the shaft has been filled up. The question of covering over the Malabar Hill Reservoir is still under consideration, and when it is settled, the flooring of the Reservoir, which is very nearly all that now remains to be done to it, will be completed. Three or four months will be sufficient for this part of the work, but the construction of the cover will of course take much longer.

The new Love Grove Sluices were not so successful last year as they should have been, owing to the difficulty of excavating the channel on the sea-side of the sluice gates as explained by Mr. Walton.

DRAINAGE.

The reply from the Government of India to the application of the Corporation for a loan of 60 lakhs of rupees for the new Drainage Works mentioned in my last report not being favourable, the Corporation in their resolution of 10th September 1878, determined to raise a loan of 27 lakhs of rupees in Bombay for the construction of a portion of the drainage scheme at a cost not exceeding 17 lakhs and for the constriction of a service reservoir for the storage and filteration of the Vehar water-supply at a cost not exceeding 10 lakhs of rupees.

Owing to the delay that occurred in obtaining the reply from the Government of India, and afterwards in advertising for public tenders for the loan of 27 lakhs, that amount was not available until the first of December last;—the whole of the loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. was taken up by the Bank of Bengal in Bombay at 98¼ per cent.

There was then some further delay in making arrangements for the carrying out of the Drainage Works, which consequently were not commenced in the year under report. The works in hand, which are now progressing favourably, include (1), the laying of the main sewer from Carnac Bunder to Love Grove; (2), the house connections from the main sewer to the outside of the houses to be served by it; and (3), the pumping station and outlet channel at Love Grove including engines, pumps and machinery. The time allowed for the whole of this work is two years, and it is being carried out departmentally by Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, on special duty, and his assistants in conformity with a resolution of the Town Council.

CHAPTER XII.—POLICE, HOSPITAL AND FIRE BRIGADE

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Municipal Corporation at their adjourned special general meeting of the 8th November last, I have caused to be printed with this report the report of the Police Surgeon on the working of the Police Hospital, and a return of fires in the Island of Bombay, from which it will be seen that 51 fires occurred in Bombay during the year under report. The value (of property destroyed by fire was estimated at Rs. 69,077-4-0. With the exception of the fire in Tank Street and one in 3rd Marine Lane, none of the fires were of a very serious nature, and it appears that no life was lost in any of them.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to record my appreciation of the able manner in which all heads of departments and their assistants have performed their duties, and of the cordial assistance I have received from them during the year under report.

I trust the Corporation will be satisfied with the general results of the year's proceedings, as shown by the state of the surplus cash balance, which is much higher than it has been in any previous year of the Municipality's existence, notwithstanding the continued and general depression of trade and business in Bombay. I have throughout endeavoured to exercise the strictest economy consistent with efficient administration, and in this endeavour I have been loyally supported by the heads of all the departments under my control.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1879.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Kirkham both spoke of the report favourably as a satisfactory review of the year's work.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik called attention to certain remarks in the sub-report of the Assessor and Collector, Mr. Hutchinson, which he considered were improper. There were certain remarks in Mr. Hutchinson's report referring to the Chairman of the Town Council which, considering Mr. Hutchinson's position, were utterly wrong, and the spirit which actuated such remarks was worse than wrong—he thought it was highly improper.

Mr. Nowrojee agreed with the Rao Saheb, and pointed out also the impropriety of Mr. Hutchinson's remarks as to the publication of the assessment book regarding which he wrote that he had predicted it would result in a waste of money and time, and his prediction had been fulfilled. That appeared to him (Mr. Nowrojee) to be a reflection on the Legislative Council, who introduced the section providing for the printing of the assessment book into the new Act. Moreover, it did not lie in Mr. Hutchinson's mouth to say that the sale of the book had proved a failure. He (Mr. Nowrojee) did not think it had quite proved a failure; but if it had proved a failure that was due to the blundering way in which Mr. Hutchinson got the book up.

It was agreed, after some further conversation, that the Chairman should be asked to draft a review of the Report, to be submitted at the next meeting.

THE WATER WORKS.

The following letter was submitted by the Executive Engineer:—

Municipality of Bombay, Memorandum No. 1350 of 1879. From the Executive Engineer on special duty, Water Works and Drainage, to J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, through the Chief Accountant.

30th May 1879.

SIR,—Referring to the Town Council's Resolution No. 736 of 13th May, I have the honor to inform you that the revised estimates are in hand and will be submitted for the Town Council's information in two or three weeks. As all the pipes and other iron work which were required for the works have been received, and has also the contract for distribution pipes has already been completed, I shall be able to present to you final accounts of these contracts, and they also are now in course of preparation.

As regards the establishment, I beg to state that as the pipe line and laying of the distribution mains have been completed, a proportionate reduction has already been made from the expenses of the current month.

It is as follows:—

1	Inspector on	Rs.	130
2	Sub-Inspectors and Surveyors on Rs. 80 each	...	160
1	do		65
1	do		40
		Rs.	395

Advantage has also been taken of the transfer of Mr. Watson's services to the Road Department to nominate Mr. Lyons in his place on a reduced salary and to do away with the latter's previous appointment altogether, thereby effecting a saving of rupees three hundred per mensem. The total reduction effected from the first of the current month amounts, accordingly, to Rs. 695 per mensem. The works at Tulsi will be almost completed by the end of June next, when I intend to make still further reductions and these will be duly reported to you. But the works at Vehar and the Malabar Hill reservoir will, as the Council have already been informed, take some time yet; indeed, the latter cannot, in some measure, be continued further, until the question of the roof over the reservoir is definitively settled.

For the proper supervision of these, an establishment must be continued until they are wholly completed, and will have to be paid out of the sum apportioned for contingencies in which there is a sufficient margin to cover the cost.

Although the main and the distribution pipes have been laid, and water distributed in the city, yet it is impossible for me to leave them without a proper and sufficient establishment in charge. It cannot be denied that a small staff is absolutely essential for their maintenance and repairs, and I have therefore retained the following:—

		Rs. per mensem.
1 European Inspector	Rs.	225
1 Native Inspector	,,	50
1 Native fitter	,,	20
7 Lascars in charge of sluices, one at each sluice at Rs. 12 per mensem	,,	84
2 Leadmen, Rs. 15 per mensem	,,	30
2 Watchmen on Rs. 10 per mensem	,,	20
Coolies at 5 annas a day as may be required, say Rupees		50
	Rs.	479

The sepoys in charge of the sluices have been so selected as to serve as pipe layers and leadmen also, and their duty is to watch the line from one end to the other at convenient distances, and in case of a burst or any other accident, to assist the inspector in repairing it. The sum asked for coolies is as moderate as is consistent with the amount of the work they have to perform, but they will only be engaged from time to time as the necessity for their services may arise.

The above establishment will also be in charge of the pipe depot, where it is necessary always to keep a sufficient stock of pipes and materials in hand. Considering how important and desirable it is to save as much time as possible in repairing a burst so as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the public, I trust the scale I have detailed above will not be considered in any degree out of proportion to the nature and amount of the work.

I submit that the pay of this establishment cannot properly be debited to the Tulsi loan; and therefore request the favour of your sanction to a grant, from and after the 1st current, from the surplus cash balance or any other source which may be considered convenient. If this is done, the cost of the establishment for this and the next month will be as follows:—

For May	Rs.	3,996 8
For June	,,	3,996 8

As soon as further deductions are effected during the next month, I will submit a list of the establishment which will have to be retained until the works above alluded to are wholly completed. In the meantime I beg to solicit the favour of your passing the above amounts.—I have, &c.

JAMES W. SMITH,

For Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure from surplus cash balance of Rs. 226 for the construction of a new drain near the new north-east approach to the Mazgaon overbridge.

THE DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 2,944 from surplus cash balance to defray the cost of replacing temporary matting shades in the interior of the Dhobie Wada, with corrugated iron shades.

The Commissioner reported that charges amounting to Rs. 11,617 had been incurred on account of the new drainage works from the Rs. 95,000, expenditure of which was sanctioned by the Council on the 6th ultimo.

Sanction was given to the making of contracts as under, also to be paid for from the Rs. 95,000, expenditure of which had already been sanctioned by the Council.

	Rs.	a.	p.
With Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. for the supply of 300 barrels of cement, costing	2,925	0	0
Ditto Ditto. 415 barrels of cement, at 9-12 per barrel, costing	4,046	4	0
Ditto Messrs. Glover & Co. for the supply of 8,928-10 4½ c. ft. of beams and piling at annas 12 per c. ft. in all	6,699	10	4
Ditto Mr. Dorabjee Jeewanjee for 50,000 ft. of two inch jungle planking at Rs. 16 per 100, or in all	8,000	0	0
Ditto Messrs. Glover & Company for the supply of 117¼ brass of Aden pumice, at a cost of	4,020	8	0
Ditto Mr. Dorabjee Jeewanjee for the supply of 25,000 feet of 2 jungle planking at a cost of	4,000	0	0
Ditto Esmail Hasson for the supply of 350 brass of sand at Rs. 6 per brass and 350 brass shingle at Rs. 8 per brass, at a cost of.	4,900	0	0
	Rs...34,591	6	4

NEW BYE-LAWS.

The Council will be asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction the following alterations in the scale of fees levied under the bye-laws:—

For	Proposed rate or words.
ENGINEERING BRANCH.	
Permission to project weather-frames (sun-shades) rewas and the like over public footways or roads.	Half the value of the ground covered by the projection.
Permission to erect (open balconies), galleries and the like over footways.	Double the value of the ground covered by the projection.
Permission to erect enclosed balconies, and galleries whether enclosed by venetians, wood, glass or otherwise.	Double the value of the ground covered by the projection.
Permission to erect arcades over the public footways.	The value of the ground covered by the projection.
Permission to open public roads to lay water-pipes, or construct clean, and convert drains.	Perday from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.
PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH.	
Licenses for Trades under Sections 225, 226, 227 and 277 of the Municipal Acts.	
Storing of hair or cotton refuse	Rs. 15.
Soap	15 Rs. at the discretion of the Committee.
Dyeing-house Indigo	Rs. 20
Do. (other colours)	,, 5
Tannery	,, 50
Brick-kiln	,, 15
Tile-kiln	,, 10
Storing Fish	,, 25
Oil cloth manufactory	,, 10
Candles making	,, 5
Catgut making	,, 15
Matches, Manufactory of	,, 5
For any other manufactory or place of storing explosives or combustibles.	Not less than Rs. 5, or not exceeding Rs. 50 at the discretion of the Commissioner.
For every place within the city of Bombay used by, or for horses, buffaloes, or other animals which are let out on hire, or the produce of which is made on articles of trade as under:—	
Livery Stable.	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 at the discretion of the Commissioner.
Stables for buffaloes or cows.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 at the discretion of the Commissioner.
For every place used for sale or storage of timber, planks, bamboos, rafters, and building materials.	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 at the discretion of the Commissioner.
Ditto of sticks or bundles of wood	Re. 1
Assessment and Collection Branch.	
Supplying information respecting any property (for any particular year.)	,, 1
Ditto (for every additional year)	As. 8

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 16.

THE following is the speech delivered by the Duke of Argyll which has been talked about so much in England and which is referred to by our correspondent, J. M. M.:—

My lords, the notice I have given is a notice of motion, and the motion which I propose to make, and which I now beg to move, is for copies of the latest reports from Her Majesty's Consuls and from Her Majesty's Ambassadors at the Porte upon the prospect of administrative reforms in the European and Asiatic provinces of Turkey. My lords, when I placed this motion on the paper of the House I did it in the confident expectation that I should be able to congratulate Her Majesty's Government and your lordships when I addressed you to-night on the execution, or at least upon evident steps being taken for the execution, of the 22d. article of the Treaty of Berlin; and, my lords, I rejoice to say that in that expectation I have not been disappointed. My lords, I attach no importance whatever to the change which has been made in the interpretation of that treaty by the noble marquis the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I think, indeed, that it would have been better if the noble marquis had admitted that the interpretation which he put upon that treaty was not perfectly a natural one. No one, I think can read it without coming to the conclusion that it was intended that the evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian army should be concluded by the 3d of May; but, my lords, I have to say again I attach no importance to the change which has been made in the interpretation of that treaty. We have received accounts this morning through the public papers which I think make it plain that it is really the intention of the Russian Government to commence *bona fide* the evacuation of those provinces, and I accept that as an assurance, a solemn assurance, which has been given to me by Her Majesty's Government that they fully expect that by the 3d of August there will be no Russian soldier at this side of the Pruth. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I rejoice at that fact. No noble lord opposite, no member of Her Majesty's Government, can rejoice at it more than I do. It gives us at least a hope that the curtain is about to fall upon what has been a scene of terrible violence and bloodshed. But, my lords, that being so, the 3d of May is unquestionably an epoch in this great Eastern question. It appears to me that we have arrived at a time when it is possible to look back over nearly four years—upon the early negotiations which were held, and upon the war which followed—and to estimate what has been lost and gained during that eventful [illegible] in the political history of this country. My lords, in commercial life we all know there are times when men take stock of their proceedings. If noble lords opposite should object to an illustration taken from commercial life, and should say, as perhaps they will, that we are no longer, under their rule, a nation of shopkeepers, but a nation of warriors, then I will say that even warriors at the end of a campaign look to the roll-call of the living and the dead and that it is worth while to look to the history of these four years and to see what are the political ideas which were formed and what are the political opinions that still survive. My lords, the first thing I see in looking back over these four years is the immense Parliamentary success of Her Majesty's Government. I can assure noble lords opposite that I am not inclined to underrate that success. On the contrary, I place it at its very highest value. Her Majesty's present Government came into office with a majority not so strong, I think, as that which carried Sir R. Peel into power in the celebrated year 1841—not so large as the late Government had on coming into office, but still a majority that made them one of the most powerful Governments of recent times, and the striking fact is this—that that majority goes on increasing, and that, too, in reference to their conduct of foreign affairs. Every attack upon them has been successfully repulsed. I am not now speaking, of course, of debates, for we all think we get the best of it in debates. (A laugh.) I am speaking of divisions of real Parliamentary success. I say that

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every attack upon the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government has been repulsed on divisions. I think we have not been repulsed by what is called a fire of precision; we have been beaten rather by a sort of Zulu rush. (A laugh.) Our order has been broken, our camp has been taken, and we have been assegaied right and left. (Laughter.) Indeed, I do not know a more signal proof of the success of Her Majesty's Government in their foreign policy, so far as Parliamentary divisions are concerned, than the fact that they have thrown out two of their most eminent colleagues without the smallest effect upon their power. One of those colleagues is a very highly gifted member of your lordships' House, who conducted the colonial affairs of the country for some time with much distinction; the other is my noble friend who sits on the cross benches, who, as all your lordships will admit, is a man of great ability and power, and whose powers and great ability are acknowledged not only by his own party, but by all parties in the country. (Hear, hear.) Those two distinguished men have been thrown out of the Government, and that without the fact having any more effect upon the position of the Government as regards the foreign policy from which they dissented than if they had been two Junior Lords of the Treasury. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I say, my lords, that that is a very remarkable proof of the Parliamentary success of Her Majesty's Government, and it is one of the most striking facts connected with a review of the last four years. But there is another circumstance which strikes me very much, and it is this—that the members and adherents of the Government although they have had this immense success, are by no means peaceful and contented in their minds. They ought to be overflowing with the milk of human kindness; they ought to treat us, their opponents, who have been so often beaten, with the utmost tenderness and courtesy; but, my lords, there is not much proof of that in the language of the Government or of their supporters; on the contrary, their recent utterances appear to me to have shown not only asperity to us, but a tone of positive mortification and disappointment. If, instead of being a triumphant party, they were a defeated faction, the language of noble lords opposite and of their supporters could not have been more full of wrath and anger than it has been. I will give your lordships two examples of this one contained in the language of a noble lord, a distinguished member of the House whom I have now the honour to address (Earl Stanhope). There is a society in this House which is calld the patriotic society, which assumes that the party to which it is allied possesses a monopoly of patriotism. Well, my lords, I entertain strong opinions and have not refrained from maintaining them in this House, but I have never said that patriotism is confined to the side of it. The members of this patriotic society, however, appear to think that their opponents are necessarily unpatriotic persons. Well, my lords, the other day this wonderful patriotic society got up an address to Her Majesty's Ambassador, Sir Henry Layard. My lords, I will not speak of the terms of that address, but I find that, in spite of the tremendous successes to which I have referred, the noble earl opposite spoke of certain warnings which proceeded from noble lords at this side as the last cries of faction and zealous party spirit, and the noble earl added, speaking to Sir Henry Layard, that he had to uphold the honour and interests of England in the presence of a people who could with some show of reason have insisted that this country should fulfil the contract we had entered into on their behalf—in other words, that we had broken faith with the Turkish Government. My lords, I very much rejoice at this most frank confession. I have often said that the real object of many noble lords opposite was to engage this country in a war in support of Turkey, and I rejoice to see that, on the authority of the patriotic society a noble earl the inheritor of a most distinguished and illustrious name has been frank enough to declare his opinion that England was guilty of a breach of contract in not having assisted the Turkish Government to maintain its oppressive rule over her Christian subjects. (Hear, hear.) To pass from this patriotic society and to come to a noble lord who is a member of Her Majesty's Government. I remember two years ago, in the heat and hurry of debate, I was induced, unfortunately, I think, to use rather a rough expression with regard to the course taken by the noble marquis then the Secretary of State for India, now the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in going down to Manchester and making a speech to the cotton interest there, in which he made, I thought, some rather incautious promises. I stated on that occasion that the noble marquis had been on the stump. I won't repeat that expression in reference to the speech delivered by the noble marquis the other day before. I think, the Registration Society for the Conservatives of Middlesex; but if the noble marquis will allow me, I will say he has made what is called in the newspapers an "extra-Parliamentary utterance." Now, this extra-Parliamentary utterance does not show at all that serene and lofty spirit which I should have expected from a member of a Government which has such a triumphant majority, and which has so easily beaten us in all our encounters. It is very true we have committed the great crime of differing from the noble marquis, but I beg to remind him that it is legitimate in Parliament for the Opposition to differ from the Government (cheers and laughter); and really, I think, he might have treated us with some decent courtesy and observed the amenities of Parliamentary life. (Cheers.) After all, in differing from the noble marquis we have not committed such a great crime. I have now been upwards of 30 years in public life, and I never knew a Minister more difficult to understand or to follow. For instance, the other night, when he came down to the House to explain in dulcet tones the entire fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin he shone like the peaceful evening star. (Laughter.) But sometimes he is like the red planet Mars, and occasionally he flames in the midnight sky not only perplexing the nations, but perplexing his own nearest friends and followers. (Cheers and laughter.) We have differed from the noble marquis, but we have not differed from him more than he has differed from himself. We have differed from him no more than Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Constantinople has differed from the Foreign Minister, or than the author of the famous circular on the Treaty of San Stefano has differed from the author of the secret agreement with Count Schouvaloff. (Cheers and laughter.) We have differed from him, it is true, but not more, I think, than the noble marquis differed from himself when he denounced the study of small maps, and when afterwards he sat a humble disciple at the feet of those two great captains of Russophobia, Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Bartle Frere. My lords, what does the noble marquis—this great Minister with a triumphant majority who ought to be able to speak of those who differ from him with courtesy and respect—what does he say? He says, "In a critical moment in the nation's life, when aggression on our interests"—that is, the interests of England—"seemed to be imminent, public men were found to come forward and maintain the interests of those by whom their country was threatened." This is very like the language of the patriotic society. I do not know whether the noble marquis is a member of that society, but his language reminds one of it. He distinctly accuses the members of this House who venture to differ from him not more than he has differed from himself as being unpatriotic enough to assist the enemies of their country. That, I think, is not language which ought to be used by a Secretary of State. (Cheers.) The noble marquis went on to speak of certain public men, of whom I am one, as having described "sharp curves." My lords, what does this mean? Turkey having been given 20 years to reform and having become worse instead of better we have said the experiment of 1856 had failed. The radius of our curve was 20 years, but the radius of the curves which have been described by the noble marquis himself has been three weeks or a month. (Cheers and laughter.) I want to know what is the secret of all this angry and disappointed language. Cannot you enjoy your triumphs in peace? Why mangle the bodies of the dead like the Zulus? (Laughter.) What is the secret of all this rancour? Do you think we are like the dry bones in the vision of Ezekiel—that we are likely to rise up soon an exceeding great army? Or is there another cause for it? Are you conscious that while your opinions have triumphed in Parliament our opinions have triumphed in the world? (Cheers.) Is this the secret of your dissatisfaction and of your mortified tone? I will try to assist you in searching into your own consciences. (Laughter.) I want to know what you have accomplished with your great majorities, your ringing cheers, your Imperial perorations? What have you done for England and for the world—for the freedom of the East and for the limitation of the power of Russia? What has been the net result of your four years of triumph? Have you done what you intended to do, or is your pretext to the people of England in regard to the Treaty of Berlin one great political imposture? (Cheers.) My lords, my first proposition is this, that looking back to the results—and my motion has respect to results only—looking back to the results so far as they have been attained of these four years of negotiation and war, you have entirely failed in the objects which you had in view. What were these objects? Of course you will say "the interests and honour of England;" but these are our objects too. Still, I do not doubt that the interests and honour of England were your objects. I have never said one word in this controversy, heated as it has been, nor should I allow myself to say one word against the patriotism of noble lords opposite. But we have our own opinions of what the interests and honour of England are; you have yours. It is fair that we should fight them out. But when we come to differ as to what your objects were, you must not use the language and forms of speech which go well enough in perorations. You must come to business. Now, I ask you what were your objects? (Cheers.) My definition of them is this—to retain as far as you could something substantial of the Turkish Empire, and to resist as far as you could any substantial gains to Russia. My proposition is that you have failed in both those objects—entirely and absolutely failed. My lords, the Treaty of Berlin—and let the people of this country understand it for they do not understand it at present—the treaty of Berlin is nothing but the Treaty of San Stefano with a few comparatively unimportant modifications. (Cheers.) Under the Treaty of Berlin of which you are so proud, Russia has recovered the Bessarabian provinces on the Danube; she has recovered Kars, which is the key of Turkish Armenia; she has gained for the first time a large slice of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey; and, above all, she has gained the harbour of Batoum, which has been the object of Russian ambition for many and many a day. (Cheers.) And what is the cumulative effect of these gains to Russia? My lords, I will describe it in language which may possibly be familiar to the House, language which, though Russophobian in its character, still contains a great deal of truth:—

"The compulsory alienation of Bessarabia from Roumania, the extension of Bulgaria to the shores of the Black Sea, which are pricipally inhabited by Mussulmans and Greeks, and the acquisition of the important harbour of Batoum, will," says the writer, "make the will of the Russian Government dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea. The acquisition of the strongholds of Armenia will place the population of that province under the immediate influence of the Power that holds them; while the extensive European trade which now passes from Trebizond to Persia will, in consequence of the cessions in Kurdistan, be liable to be arrested at the pleasure of the Russian Government by the prohibitory barriers of their commercial system."

These are the words, not of an opponent of the Government, but of the noble marquis himself, in his celebrated circular of the 1st of April, 1878. Of all these consequences, which have you averted? Every one of them stands exactly as he described them except this—that the Russian frontier has been removed from the town of Bayazid, which leaves the caravan route from Trebizond for the moment free. Does any one think that this makes any substantial alteration in the gain of Russia? It has given Russia a great slice of country and a mountain barrier upon which her armies are perfectly safe, and at the first moment of alarm she can take that route which you professed to have saved. Another change which is presented to the people of England as a modification is that which relates to the port of Batoum. The Russian representative said, "If you will concede that, I will express my intention to make it a free port;" and the noble marquis and the noble earl said, with effusive joy, "We are too delighted to accept the assurance of His Imperial Majesty; we think it makes the greatest possible difference in the case." I say in the presence of noble lords learned in international law, the assurance of the Emperor of Russia to make Batoum a free port does not prevent Russia from making it a fortified port and from making it the headquarters of the Russian fleet which will command the southern coasts of the Black Sea. This modification of the Treaty of San Stephano is nothing but a mere blind. By this Treaty of Berlin of which you say you are the authors, and of which you are so proud Russia has acquired a port which you will very soon hear of being fortified, and when the next war arises it will be a powerful station of the Russian fleet. You have always gone upon the principle that whatever is lost to Turkey is gained to Russia, and, under your management, that is perfectly true. I admit the principle, under your management, but I limit it to that. If provinces had been secured to Turkey by your assistance, you might have done something to resist Russia; but the tendency of what you have done is to place power in the hands of Russia. What are the losses of Turkey? She has lost for ever her Danubian frontier, the bank of that great historic river, her first line of defence, which has so often been the means of resisting invasion. That has been abandoned for ever. It was an axiom of the great Napoleon that a great river could never prevent the passage of an invading army; but the Danube as a defence of Turkey was reinforced by a powerful quadrilateral of fortresses, which are also gone for ever. Wonderful to say, such is the power of delusion which the Government have had over the people of this country, that the clause in the treaty which provides for the destruction of the fortifications is looked upon as if it were a clause which redounded to their honour and which they were anxious to see carried into effect. The noble marquis the other night spoke of the destruction of these fortresses in such a way as to produce an impression in the House and out of doors that it was a provision in the interest of Turkey and against the interest of Russia. This clause about the Danubian fortresses is taken directly from the Treaty of San Stefano, and so anxious were the Russians about the razing of these fortifications that it was provided for in two articles of the Treaty of San Stefano, with the condition that no new fortresses were to be raised in defence of the Danube. Can there be a clearer proof that this clause in the Treaty of Berlin was inserted in the interests of Russia, and that your anxiety to see it fulfilled is one that will be heartily seconded by the Russian Emperor? These were two of the great losses of Turkey, and, consequently, under your management, two of the gains of Russia. The Danubian frontier is gone, and these great fortresses—one of which Silistria, in the hands of the British during the war of 1856, resisted successfully the Russian invasion—are gone for ever. Another gain to Russia and loss to Turkey is the extension of Servia and the erection of a new Principality, the constitution of which in its very essence is hostile to the Turkish Government. Occupying the Danubian frontier, Roumania will now have on the vest the enlarged country and population of Servia intimately connected with it in common interest and certain to make common cause with it in any future contest with the Turks. These two conterminous provinces give the power of entrance into the very heart of Turkey. Bulgaria in the possession of Sofia turns the Balkans on that side; Servia, by her increased territory, gives an entrance into the very heart of the Roumelia Province of Turkey; and these are the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, which, according to you, have saved Turkey and have resisted Russia. But this is by no means all. When the noble earl and the noble marquis were returning in triumph from Berlin, among the pæans of their supporters, they published a wonderful Blue-book, Parliamentary paper, No. 37, 1878, which consisted of a one page map showing "the territory restored to Turkey." (A laugh.) It was like the advertisement of a second-rate theatre:—"Immense success! Triumphant success of the Government in the territory restored to Turkey!" With this interesting map there were only two lines of letterpress, which informed us that all Bulgaria contained only 11,000 square miles taken from Turkey together with the fortresses, while, on the other hand, no less than 30,000 square miles had been restored to Turkey. It sounds very fine, but let us inquire into the facts. Of the 30,000 square miles boasted of as restored to Turkey a large part consists of Eastern Roumelia; and in what sense is that restored to Turkey? The Governor must not be a Turk, but, by the law of Europe, by the Treaty of Berlin, he must be a Christian. Let us understand the significance of this distinction in the East of Europe Christians, and Mahomedans, Hindoos and Christians, can and do live together in peace and amity under the British Government and under the Russian Government; but you cannot get a Turkish population to live under Christian rule or a Christian population to live under Turkish rule in the east of Europe. One has been too long accustomed to absolute rule and the other to the evils of that rule. It was perfectly right to say that the governor must not be a Turk, and that means that the authority of that Government is for ever separated from the authority of Turkey. The Sultan is not even free to choose the governor; he cannot nominate except with the consent of the Powers; and that is not all, but the internal government is taken from the Sultan and, under the guarantee of Europe, the province is to enjoy autonomous institutions. The principle was that the people of Eastern Roumelia should be entitled to their complete autonomy in all internal affairs; but it is a mere quibble to say in the full sense of the words that this province has been restored to Turkey. That is not all. The Sultan is not even to be allowed to put any troops within the territory except on the frontier. The militia is to be native; and we know, from the ordinary sources of information that the Mussulman population to a large extent have left the province. Therefore, I say that in no proper sense of the words has this part of the 30,000 square miles of territory been restored to Turkey. (Hear, hear.) You call it the direct government of the Sultan; but there never was a form of words more delusive.

(To be continued.)

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 22.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Fawcett said he had intended to move a resolution declaring that the House regarded with apprehension the present state of the finances of India and that in its opinion measures should be taken at once to reduce expenditure; but after the speech of the Under-Secretary he regarded his resolution as having been virtually accepted by the Government, and therefore, in order to avoid any unnecessary entanglement as between both sides of the House, he would conclude by asking the House to express its approval of the decision to reduce the expenditure at which the Government had arrived, for he regarded their declaration upon that point as no empty promise. It might be asked why he did not rest satisfied with the assurances which had been given by the Government and why he proposed a formal resolution. His answer was that the records of that House showed that there had been vote after vote in favour of an increase instead of the reduction of expenditure in India, and the reason was that the interests of India had been regarded as an abstract thing and that the House of Commons represented the popular feeling which erred from the belief that India was an extremely wealthy country. It seemed to him, therefore, that a great deal might be gained by passing a resolution which was intended, not to censure the Government, but to encourage them in the path which they had declared it to be their intention to pursue. He was quite prepared, he might add, to acknowledge the ability and ingenuity which were displayed in the speech of the Under-Secretary, but when he talked about a loan of four millions at 4½ per cent. having been taken at 94¾, he had indulged, as was not often the case with him, in a sneer, directed against some hon. members of the House and especially against his humble self. But could the hon. gentleman, he would ask, point to anything which he had said in that House or which he had written which took an alarmist view as to the state of Indian finance at all to be compared with the opinions on the subject which were held by men of the highest position in that country, and even by members of the Council of the Viceroy? Mr. Whitley Stokes, a very good authority on the subject, had said that the finances of India were intolerably bad, and that it would be found, when we desired to increase taxation, that we had exhausted all sources of indirect taxation, and could only fall back upon the direct taxes, at the expense of producing much just discontent. There were still stronger expressions of opinion in the minutes lately laid before Parliament, and which bore the names of men in high official position. However, he had never believed in the certain insolvency of India, though he did affirm that her financial solvency depended on an extensive change of policy, as had been abundantly proved by the speech of the Under-Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) When he spoke of the excessive expenditure on public works, he had never suggested the policy adopted by the Government of suddenly cutting it down from £4,000,000 to £2,500,000. He had never proposed any such step, but it appeared from what the Under-Secretary had said that the truth had at length dawned on the Government, and that they thought it necessary to rush to remedies such as that which had been described that evening. Had they awakened four or five years before, and had they then admitted some facts that they were now obliged to admit, so considerable a reduction of the expenditure on public works would not now have been necessary, and they would not have had to make proposals that were at once humiliating and unavoidable. It was all very well to say that but for this or that contingency all would be well, for all Indian Budgets were dependent on "ifs." If Turkey had not been mismanaged, if her revenues had not been farmed, if her officials had not been corrupt, her financial position would, no doubt, be satisfactory; and so in India, if the Government had not forced the country into an unnecessary war, if her home charges had not been permitted to increase year by year, if there had been no famine,—if, in short, everything had gone on well, then obviously her finances would leave nothing to be desired. In speaking of what might nave been he would not touch upon controversial topics unnecessarily, but he could not regard war as an inevitable act of Providence; nor, in speaking of the exchange, could he ignore the fact that the policy of the present Government had tended to render it more and more unfavourable. (Hear.) The exact financial position of India might be stated in a sentence or two. The Government were going to raise £5,000,000 in India and to take power to raise the same sum in this country, while £2,000,000 was to be lent free of interest. [At this point an attempt was made to count out the House.] The hon. member, resuming, said that when the Bill for raising the loan came before the House it would be possible to insert provisions defining the purpose for which the loan was granted, but still it was clear that India was about to borrow in one single year no less a sum than £12,000,000. It was said with regard to one of the £5,000,000 loans that £1,500,000 was to be devoted to paying off the balance of another loan; but it was to be remembered at the same time that in order to enable the Indian Government to do with a loan of £5,000,000, it was necessary to reduce the balance by £1,350,000. It might, therefore, be said approximately that India in a single year would borrow about £7,000,000. In order to obtain a real view of the financial condition of India it must be remembered that this sum or £7,000,000 was required at a time when additional taxation was imposed for the purpose of providing India with a surplus of £2,000,000, of which sum £1,500,000 was to constitute a famine fund, and the other £500,000 was to form a surplus without which no Government in the position of that of India could consider itself solvent. Notwithstanding this, India at the present moment was not only without a surplus, but had to obtain advances to the extent of £7,000,000 in one year. It was therefore fair to say that at the present moment the amount of the Indian deficit could not be less than £9,000,000. Another important feature of the proceeding was that this borrowing had not been accompanied by any attempt to obtain any additional revenue by increased or additional taxation. So far from any attempt of the kind having been made, the Indian Government was surrounded by such sinister influences that in the midst of this exceptional borrowing they could not maintain the revenue already in their possession, but had been obliged to sacrifice a revenue of £200,000. The Under-Secretary for India, in the course of his speech, said that in England it was easy to meet exceptional expenditure by additional taxation; but he would remind the hon. gentleman that the Government of which he was a member had failed to take a course of the kind in the present year and had adopted instead a financial policy, that of borrowing, which all authorities outside of Parliament—and therefore free from the suspicion of party motives—agreed in describing as both unsound and improvident. The Indian Government had not only done this, but they had gone further and, in the face of a large indebtedness, had not only failed to impose additional taxation, but had needlessly and wantonly sacrificed a portion of the revenue derived from the import duties on cotton goods in response to a cry which had been sent up by Lancashire. (Hear, hear.) If all that had been urged in opposition to these duties was absolutely correct, it was surely the height of folly to remit a portion of them at a time when India was in an almost absolutely desperate condition as far as finance was concerned. (Hear, hear.) The most extreme caution was necessary in reference to borrowing money in India. The Under-Secretary had himself stated that it was not prudent to borrow more than £2,500,000 in India in any one year, but it was now proposed to borrow double that sum in the present year. The advance of £2,000,000, free of interest, by England to India, raised a question of great financial moment. If it was to be looked upon in the light of a gift, it was most mischievous; if as a payment which England was legally and equitably bound to make, it was most inadequate in amount. Regarded in the light of the first proposition, he thought that if India was to come to England to relieve her from present necessities both countries were starting on a path fraught with financial peril. If the advance was one which England was legally bound to make, it came to this—that the Afghan war having cost £2,600,000, the whole sum which England would contribute would be the loss of interest on a loan of £2,000,000 repayable in seven equal annual instalments, or, in round numbers £320,000, notwithstanding that the war was one made on Imperial grounds, and one, therefore, towards the cost of which this country ought at least to pay an equal share. Put in another way, for every sovereign contributed towards the cost of the war by wealthy England £7 would be paid by impoverished and embarassed India. (Hear.) Whenever any spirited act of foreign policy was to be performed in which the interests of England were involved, if England was only to pay £1 for every £7 paid by India, what an encouragement would be given to throw additional burdens on the finances of India! In consequence of this war the native army had been increased by no less than 12 per cent. That additional expense must be borne by India; but after all their boasting about what they were going to do for India the result for their proposal would be that India should pay £7 where England paid only £1. He did not believe that the House of Commons would ever sanction such a proposal. Then with regard to the loan of £5,000,000, to be raised in this country, the speech of the Under-Secretary was halting and hesitating. He told them a committee had been appointed to investigate the subject of the exchanges, but he nid not tell them what the Government were going to do. He would therefore endeavour to explain what the Government intended to do with the £5,000,000 loan. They meant to become speculators in silver. What would be the effect of their affecting the price of silver? Their proposal was simply a temporaly expedient in which they might succeed for a few days, but in the end their position would be worse than before. Every additional million would increase the home charges, and they would thus be bringing into operation an influence which would make the exchanges still more unfavourable. Silver had become depreciated, and they had been heavy losers in consequence. Why? Simply because for years the Indian Government had been pursuing the perilous course of having the revenue received entirely in silver and perpetually increasing the payments to be made in gold. The proposal of the Government, instead of diminishing the payments to be made in gold, would still further increase them, and thus their position would be aggravated. It was said they should limit the coinage of silver in India and introduce a gold currency. But that would still more unfavourably affect the value of silver, and would be looked upon from one end of India to another as a breach of faith with the people. It would be regarded as a round about way of trying to screw something more out of them in the form of taxation. The course to be pursued was simply one of common sense, but it was exactly the opposite of that now proposed. Every effort should be made to reduce the home charges and to diminish the amount of remittances India had to make to England. Last year a Famine Insurance Fund was established and various new taxes were imposed to create it. Among them was the licence tax, which was virtually an income tax of 5d. in the pound on incomes of not more than 4s. a week. Every artificer and even many labourers had to pay that impost; but not a professional man with his thousands a year, nor an officer of the army, nor a civilian, not even the Governor-General with his £20,000 a year had to contribute a farthing to it. The only justification put forward for those extraordinary exemptions was that the proceeds of that tax should be solely devoted to the relief of famine, and that it was only just that those who were to be thus relieved should provide the Famine Insurance Fund, and consequently the professional and civilian classes should not be called on to contribute. That was a very sorry excuse for what was done. What would have been thought if this country were threatened with famine and a Famine Insurance Fund were created to which the poor should be made to contribute and the wealthy should be exempted because the former class would be affected by the calamity and the latter would not? But even that plea had been entirely swept away, because not one sixpence of that fund had been devoted to the purposes for which it was established. How could they, then, with common justice or decency continue one hour longer those exemptions which made that tax the cause of so much discontent in India? It had gone forth throughout India, on the authority of some of the highest officials in that country, that revenue had been sacrificed and that the solemn promises of the Viceroy had been disregarded in order to meet the exigencies of English politics. He did not say whether that charge was true or not but it had been made and it ought to be answered. Lord Lytton declared when the taxes for creating the famine fund were imposed that not a single rupee which they yielded should be devoted to any other purpose than that to which they were pledged; and Sir J. Strachey also said that no administrative reform, however necessary, on fixed change, however wise, could justify the application of the proceeds of those taxes to any other object than that of relief from famine. Notwithstanding those assurances, that money had been spent in paying the cost of the Afghan war and in enabling the Government to remit £200,000 of the cotton import duties. That was a most unfortunate policy to pursue, and one well calculated to produce discontent in India. The Under-Secretary had fully admitted that there was only one remedy for the existing state of things—namely, the immediate reduction of expenditure. Economy was undoubtedly quite practicable. Let them look to the army. Unless they were prepared greatly to reduce their expenditure on the army, he believed that they would make no sensible impression in improving the financial position of India. The present Finance Minister for India said some three years ago, in a time of peace, that the military expenditure of that country was not less than £17,000,000 a year. Since then it had increased by at least £2,000,000; and if something was not done it would very soon reach £20,000,000, or more than one-half of the entire net revenues of India. The Under-Secretary had told them that the Government were going to appoint a commission. But what was the Commission going to do? For a great part of the increased military expenditure the present Government was not responsible. It was the result of changes carried out in the English army. The short-service system was for India one of the most costly arrangements that human ingenuity could devise. It enormously increased the charge for transport and other expenses, while it diminished the efficiency of the army. If we returned to the old system, India could also obtain recruits at much less cost. India was bound hand and foot to our costly military system, and charge after charge was thrown upon her. The increased military expenditure was the more disappointing because a great portion of the unremunerative public works were intended to have a military value and ought to lead to a reduction of the military expenditure. He would now turn to the Department of Public Works. Here, like the Secretary, he could not speak with perfect freedom, because he also was a member of the committee that had been referred to. The Under-Secretary had quoted elaborate figures to show that these works were productive. But these returns must be accepted with extreme caution. It would be easy to quote figures on the other side. During the last three years there was no point in the Indian Budget on which the Under-Secretary had dwelt with more satisfaction than the increasing railway returns. But in the Budget statement of the present year it was calculated that the returns from the guaranteed railways would show a falling-off of £1,800,000, and that they would yield a smaller net return than in any year since 1873-74. He hoped the proposed reduction of expenditure in the public works would be carried out not too precipitately, and with fairness and consistency. He had heard of thousands of poor labourers being dismissed, but not a single person with a salary of £1,000 a year being affected. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the economy of which the Under-Secretary had given pledges this evening would not be of that miserable and comtemptible kind which touched the poor and left untouched every one who had sufficient influence to make himself heard in that House. The Under-Secretary had made them promises which if carried out would give India cause to congratulate herself upon to-night's debate. He had truly said that for the last forty years the most magnificent promises had been made with regard to the larger admission of natives into the public service, and yet their number might be almost counted on the fingers. The number of covenanted servants must be reduced, because India could not afford her present staff. This would also greatly reduce the charge for pensions, which was too great to be borne. Out of a revenue of 37 millions a sum of £2,800,000 was paid away in this country in the form of pensions, superannuations, and compassionate allowances. (Hear.) The Under-Secretary seemed to think he had been unjust when in a recent speech has characterized these home charges as extravagant. But he thought the charge could not be denied. Even with regard to the two items the Under-Secretary had himself selected—viz., £1,200 for the outfit and passage money of a member of the Council of the Governor General and £2,500 for the outfit and passage money of a bishop, he thought the charge sufficiently made out. (Hear.) Why should India pay a single sixpence for a bishop? The Under-Secretary said he was compelled to allow these items by an Act of Parliament; but if that was so, why did he not get the Act of Parliament repealed? It was a mistake to suppose that the home charges could not be reduced. Let them but compare the salaries received by certain officials in the India Office with the salaries of officials who did the same work in some of the English Government offices, and they would see that a reduction was not impossible. Instead of diminishing the home charges, the Government were pursuing a policy which would tend still further to increase them. While advising the Government to carry out in India a policy of rigorous retrenchment, he by no means underrated the difficulties which they had to encounter. He knew perfectly well that the very moment some private interest was attacked it summoned around it a host of friends, who became the keen assailants of the Government who were desirous of practising economy. Nothing would be more unfair or unjust than an attempt to add to the difficulties which the Government would have to encounter if they should carry out the promises of economy which they had made that evening. It was not his intention to make any direct attack upon the Government, for no fair person could hold them solely responsible for the present state of the finances of India. Strongly as he objected to some things which the Government had done—the Afghan war, for instance, and the reduction of the cotton duties—he still admitted that many of the causes that had brought financial trouble upon India were in operation long before the present Administration came into office. He held that no single circumstance had done so much to bring financial trouble upon India as the amalgamation of the two armies—a step for which a Conservative Government were not responsible. Nothing, he thought, would be more mischievous than to waste time in recriminations about the past and in attempting to apportion blame between this Government and that. The House of Commons itself was by no means free from blame. In a country like ours the policy of the Government became sooner or later the reflex of the feelings of the House of Commons, whose members represented the feelings of the nation. Until recently public opinion with regard to the finacial administration of India had always been on the side of expenditure. The English people thought that India was an extremely wealthy country and could not be too expensively governed. But within the last year or two there had been a change in their ideas, and language entirely different from that which was heard a few years ago was now on men's lips. On all sides now we heard the financial embarrassments of India spoken of. Although he did not believe in the insolvency of India, he did believe that if that which had occurred during the last five years were to continue unchecked in the future India would one day find herself unable to pay her way and Ministers would have to seek a grant in aid of our Eastern dependency. If this should ever happen, a burden would be imposed upon England which would be felt in every English home. If any one should ask him why he brought forward the resolution which stood upon the paper in his name, he would reply that he wished to do the little that could be done by a single individual to keep the influence of the House of Commons on the side of economy with regard to Indian administration, and not on the side of extravagance. He accepted in no grudging spirit the promise of the Government that they would pursue a policy of strict economy. He hoped that they would not refuse to accept the resolution which he was about to move. It placed no censure upon them; it only acknowledged a principle to which the Government themselves had subscribed. He would probably be asked to withdraw his resolution; but he hoped the Government would refrain from making such an appeal to him, for they would have to encounter many obstacles in their efforts in the direction of economy, and believed that by accepting his resolution they would be strengthening, and not weakening, their hands. (Hear.) He concluded by moving,—

"That this House regards with apprehension the present state of the finances of India, and is of opinion that measures should at once be taken to reduce expenditure."

Mr. Lang observed that the accounts presented to the House by the India Office at home were characterised by a greater degree of fairness than those which emanated from the Government of India. The latter were singular illustrations of the maxim that complicated accounts went along with embarrassed finance. The alleged increase of five millions in the revenue of India during the past two years was really only nominal. When examined it was found to be due to a mere stroke of the pen, and the ordinary items of revenue, instead of being buoyant, were stationary or rather on the decline. Of course, the Government of India were not responsible for the great calamities of famine and the depreciation of silver; but it seemed to him they were to blame for not having realized the situation soon enough and prepared for it by a rigid economy. It was as apparent three years ago as now; yet, instead of practising economy, the Government of India plunged into the Afghan war, of which he would say no more than that it might either have been averted or postponed. Taking a view of Indian finance for a period of years, it would be found that the Government of India had virtually been following the example of Turkey—that was to say, borrowing money to pay the interest of past loans. No doubt, he would be met by the argument of productive public works. The *Statistical Abstract* contained some figures showing what had been the expenditure upon and the revenue from public works during the last ten years. The expenditure on works of irrigation had been £9,620,000, and on State railways £14,622,000, making a total of £24,302,000. The revenue from irrigation works in 1876-77 was £520,000, and the working expenses were £587,000, showing a loss of £60,000. The receipts from railways were £371,000 and the working expenses £263,000. The result was the gross revenue was £819,000, and the working expenses were £870,000. Practically there was no return at all for the expenditure. Returns which showed surpluses were, therefore, delusive, as were the Budgets of Napoleon III., which showed a surplus from year to year while 100 millions was added to the debt of France. Any financial statement was illusory and delusive which did not include the expenditure on public works in India. We had increased the public debt by £30,000 and the last three years showed a deficit of £3,258,000. He should be surprised if the Afghan war involved a capital charge of less than four or five millions which must be followed by an increased permanent charge for occupying forces of 14,000 or 15,000 men, with camp followers, &c.; and the highest military authority said that this charge could not be saved out of ordinary military expenditure and that we must fill up in India the places of the troops removed to the frontier. As to increasing taxation, the possibilities of doing so were pretty well exhausted. Indirect taxation was admitted to have nearly reached its limit, and as to direct taxation the political danger arising from any attempt in that direction was so great and the amount that could be obtained was so small that all the wisest statesmen had abandoned the idea. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to examine the several sources of Indian revenue in order to show that little or no additional income could be derived from them. Two sources had been suggested from which additional revenue might be obtained—tobacco and an income-tax. As to tobacco, the first fatal objection to deriving revenue from it was, that a great part of the population of India was so poor that you could get no more out of them. Another fatal objection was that being of almost universal growth, if they attempted to raise a revenue from it they must have an army of native excise men going through the country and prosecuting every unfortunate man who grew it. The objections to an income-tax he had often stated. They were based chiefly on the Oriental habit of mind, which was so jealous on the subject as to make any such imposition odious to the people. When he was in India there was a pretty well-authenticated instance of a well-to-do man having hung himself, his mind was so much disturbed by having an income-tax paper served upon him. After all, if they put on an income-tax they would collect very little. The fact that last year the Government had fallen back upon the licensing-tax was a proof how hardly they had been driven to find a fresh source of taxation, it being a tax amounting to 5 per cent. upon incomes of 4s. a week. The Government appeared to underrate the gravity of the situation with regard to India finance and to over-estimate the amount of the reductions that could be made in the expenditure. There was a fixed annual expenditure of 17 millions in which no reduction could be effected, and under several other heads, such as that of "famine" it was scarcely to be hoped that the expenditure this year would be less than that of last. There was also a loss to be expected with regard to silver, although he thought the conduct of the Government was wise in refusing to listen to any of the empirical schemes which had been put forward for changing the standard. As long as the credit of England stands it would be easy to raise a succession of loans which they would meet until they approached the gulf of bankruptcy, and he concluded by warning the House that these Indian loans would ultimately fall back upon England.

Mr. Gladstone said that, although the hour had arrived when a debate which was expected to be prolonged was usually adjourned, he did not rise for the purpose of moving the adjournment, but rather for the purpose of endeavouring to disentangle the different elements which had been imported into the discussion, and which seemed to him to have no natural connexion with one another, and the conjunction of which on the present occasion might tend to perplex the public mind. The debate on the Indian Budget, though generally confined to a few hon. members, involved a great number of topics of great interest and importance. In the present case those topics were of unusual number and unusual weight, and he had no wish that the discussion of them should terminate at the point which it had now reached. But a very great change had taken place in the position of the House since it met that evening. There had been on the paper for some days a notice of the hon. member for Hackney which proposed to raise certain issues, and he had come down at half-past 4 o'clock prepared to give very strong support to the motion of his hon. friend. It was the general belief that not only would there be the usual amicable discussion on affairs connected with India, but that a division would be taken as between the two sides of the House on the issue which his hon. friend had raised. He had listened with very great interest to the speech of his hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State for India to which no more than justice had been done by those who said that it was a most lucid and able exposition of the complicated state of facts which he dad to lay before the House; and it was certainly with very pleasurable feeling that, after his hon. friend had laid before the House very fairly the grave state of affairs which existed, he had heard him announce that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that it was their duty to take effective measures for equalizing expenditure and charge. There still remained a large number of questions affecting Indian finance, such as that, for instance, of the import duties on cotton, which it was not possible to permit to pass without comment; but then there was no reason, so far as he could see, why it should be necessary to continue the debate under the notion that there was any really contentious issue involved. It might be that when the Government came to the development of their plans they might prove to be such as would give entire satisfaction to Parliament, though they could not immediately give definite assurances respecting them. He felt strongly that for the present the declarations of the Government have removed all the grounds for a contentious debate, and therefore he did not think that the Govenment could be called upon to accept the amended motion of the hon. member for Hackney. (Hear, hear.) The more usual course, when a Government announced a policy substantially in accordance with the views of the House, was to trust them to give it effect, and to postpone for a time any points on which there might legitimately be a difference of opinion. It would be better both for the convenience of the House and for the dispassionate consideration of many matters gravely affecting Indian finance if his hon. friend withdrew his amendment, so that they could debate the whole subject without any apparent dissension as to the issue raised by the amendment. (Hear.)

Mr. Onslow rose to a point of order, and wished to ask what was the position of the House with respect to the amendment.

The Speaker said that the amendment of the hon. member for Hackney was moved to the original motion that he should leave the chair. If the House allowed the hon. member to withdraw his amendment, the original question would then be put from the Chair and the debate might be continued.

Mr. Fawcett said that after the positive assurances of the Under-Secretary that a serious and earnest attempt would be made to reduce the Indian expenditure in every spending department he thought he would be placing the House in a false position if he asked them to express an opinion upon a reduction the necessity of which was now conceded. (Hear, hear.) He would therefore ask permission to withdraw his amendment, though he reserved the right of asking the House next year, if necessary, to express an opinion upon the extent to which the promises of the Under-Secretary had been carried out. (Hear.)

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

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PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it; the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix. Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—ENO'S FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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